



# The



# Call



VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 106.

SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Death Claims David McCoy, at Brookside, California.

## HE WAS A CENTENARIAN.

Had Fought With William Henry Harrison in the Battle of Tippecanoe.

## CAST HIS FIRST VOTE IN 1812.

In Six Weeks He Would Have Celebrated His One Hundred and Fifth Birthday.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 25.—At Brookside, a beautiful little town nine miles southeast of here, David McCoy went to sleep soon after midnight Sunday. It was his final sleep. If he had lived six weeks longer he would have completed his one hundred and fifth year. He had been confined to his bed six weeks, but was not ill. He suffered neither ache nor pain. During the week he had grown perceptibly weaker, but the final summons came without the slightest warning.

At his bedside was his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Morris, and her husband, with whom he made his home, his son, W. W. McCoy, and wife. About five minutes before the end came, the son asked the aged father whether he would like a drink of water. The centenarian shook his head in the negative, and a moment after closed his eyes. Very soon afterward the son leaned over the bed and placed his ear over his father's mouth, only to discover that breathing had ceased. He had literally fallen to sleep.

During his last confinement (in reality he was not ill) he had not suffered any bodily pain. The machinery of his extraordinary constitution had simply worn out.

Mr. McCoy was born in North Carolina May 2, 1780. His father was a native of the Scotch Highlands and had immigrated to this country two years before. From his parents the lad had inherited the physique typical of that remarkable race. His retention of physical strength to his latest years was marvelous.

When his one hundredth birthday was celebrated five years ago by a large assemblage of neighbors the old man remarked that the present generation had forgotten how to pitch hay, and in the presence of the assemblage he shocked a shock of hay in a style that few present could equal and none excel. Less than two years ago unaided he pruned one acre of grape vines on his son-in-law's farm.

He was the oldest pensioner of the War of 1812. He fought under William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe, but disliked him as a commander, and refused to vote for him in 1840. He cast his maiden vote for James Madison in 1812, and voted for every Democratic candidate for President ever since, voting for Andrew Jackson three times.

At the election last November his neighbors rigged up a four-horse team and gave him an ovation as they accompanied him to the polls. He used liquor in moderation ever since youth, but refrained from tobacco in every form. For six months in his boyhood he was a schoolmate of Washington Irving and his cousin, Irving McDowell.

In the fall of 1813 when America was engaged in the second contest with England and when volunteers were called for to take Fort Madison, McCoy shouldered his rifle, mounted his horse and enlisted. He served in the battle of Thames when Tecumseh, the Indian chief, was killed, and made the acquaintance of Isaac Shelby, Dick Johnson and William Henry Harrison. In every respect McCoy was an ideal American. He had great love for the nation and no less love for good citizenship.

## UMATILLA INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO GO TO WASHINGTON CAUSES A ROW.

LIQUOR IS FREELY CIRCULATED BY THE HEAD MEN WHO ARE CANDIDATES.

PENDLETON, Or., March 25.—The council of Umatilla Indians appears to have broken up in a row. Three factions contend for supremacy in the matter of sending a delegation to Washington.

As soon as it was decided to send a delegation the different head men began electioneering for their choice. Prominent candidates dispensed liquor liberally. Finally another council was called, but the result has not yet been made public. It is probable that the faction headed by Chief No Shirt will win.

## SUSPICION IN PENDLETON.

Evidence Being Collected Regarding a Woman's Death at Athena.

PENDLETON, Or., March 25.—The Coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of death by exposure and dissipation in the case of Mrs. Peter Pamburn, who was found dead at Athena Saturday night, but the officers are collecting evidence to present to the Grand Jury fastening the guilt on some one for causing her death.

Mrs. Pamburn Saturday evening started for her ranch, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor. Sunday morning she was found dead on the bank of a small stream, within the city limits of Athena. She had been drowned in two feet of water and dragged from the stream, as marks on the bank showed. The woman was a notorious character and known to every man in this country.

## RINCON TUNNEL ALTERED.

An Open Cut Is Being Made to Reach Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, March 25.—A large force of men and teams have commenced to make tunnel No. 7, near Rincon, on the narrow-gauge road, into an open cut. This was necessary, as, owing to the heavy

mass of earth, the timbers were crushed in. The tunnel is 270 feet long, and the cut will be finished in about two weeks.

A change of the county road will have to be made and the location fixed some 300 feet from where it is now. While the work is in progress passengers to and from San Francisco will be transferred to a train in waiting.

## RUSH FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

The Steamer *Topeka* Carries a Big Crowd Toward Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 25.—Despite repeated warnings from those who have been there and returned disgusted with the prospects the rush to Alaska continues unabated. The steamer *Topeka*, which sailed yesterday, was filled to overflowing with passengers going to the Yukon country in search of gold. That section is already overrun with men of no experience in mining, and who are unprepared for the hardships attendant upon the trip and residence in the wild and rugged country. Among the people who rushed north early in the season were many thieves and bunks men who went with the avowed purpose of making a stake without work. As a result it is anticipated there will be much criminality in the Yukon country this season. Many of those who went north early in the year have returned, but there many more who are broke and unable to do so.

## PEACE IN SAN DIEGO.

Warring Factions of the *Vidette* Appear in Court and Plead.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—D. O. McCarthy, J. H. McCarthy and their four friends, who assisted them in getting possession of the *Vidette* office Saturday and holding it against all comers, appeared before Justice Bryan to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawfully entering and taking possession of the property of another.

It was informally agreed that they should appear again to-morrow morning, when the time for trial will be set.

Dr. F. G. Powers and Charles Overhiser, charged with malicious mischief in crippling the *Vidette* press, also appeared and the same action was taken with their case.

## SAN JOSE FIRM'S FAILURE.

THE LIQUOR HOUSE OF LUTHER SCHROEDER COMPANY IS INSOLVENT.

SEVERAL SAN FRANCISCO DEALERS ARE THE HEAVIEST CREDITORS NAMED.

SAN JOSE, March 25.—The Luther Schroeder Company, a corporation engaged in the wholesaling of liquors and bar supplies at the corner of Second and Santa Clara streets filed its petition in insolvency to-day, it having been decided at the meeting of the directors held Saturday evening to take advantage of the insolvency act rather than to become further involved.

The petition is signed by A. Fortoulis, the secretary of the company. The causes of the failure are general depression of business and inability to collect outstanding accounts.

The aggregate liabilities amount to \$26,845 30, of which the largest debt is due the Crown Distillery Company of San Francisco. It is \$13,762 89 on the book accounts and \$2504 85 on a note.

Most of the other accounts are due in San Francisco, although one note of \$2404 is Miss Boden, assistant enrolling clerk, and Miss Boden, assistant journal clerk.

## Expenses of the *Liquor House*.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—The total expenses of conducting the late Legislature foot up in the very respectable sum of \$195,038 59, of which amount \$21,318 20 was expended for per diem and mileage, and the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. The payment of officers and clerks of that body consumed \$3882, and the contingent expenses amounted to \$55,500.

In the Assembly the per diem and mileage expenses amounted to \$41,439 20, the pay of officers and clerks \$7540, and the contingency expenses reached the figure of \$82,359 19.

## Acquitted of Manslaughter.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—The jury in the case of J. Garcia, charged with manslaughter, brought in a verdict of not guilty this evening after being out eleven minutes. Garcia was a waiter in a restaurant in this city and ejected a drunken man from the place. The man fell upon the sidewalk and sustained so severe a fracture of the skull that he died.

Giovanni Gravello, who was found guilty of manslaughter for killing a fellow-Italian in a gambling row, was sentenced to life imprisonment for that offense.

## TAN BARK FACTORY.

A New Process of Condensing Being Tried in Upper Sonoma.

## HEALDSBURG, March 25.—Napa and Sonoma capitalists will establish a large tan-bark crusher in the northern part of the county, near Cloverdale. By use of the crusher the tanning juice will be extracted from the bark and still retain its tanning properties.

The process is somewhat new, the plant never having been put in practice, but the men who are back of the project have no doubt as to its success. By the new process a ton of bark, weighing 2240 pounds, can be reduced to 400 pounds, and lose none of its usefulness for tanning.

## A Pioneer Dead.

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—W. B. Monmonier, a leading merchant of this city, died at his residence early this morning, aged 74 years. Mr. Monmonier was a native of Maryland, and came to California in 1848, engaging in business in San Francisco. He has resided in this city for the past twenty years, being the owner of considerable property. A widow and five children survive him.

## Heliographic Signaling Record.

AUBURN, Cal., March 25.—The heliographic signaling record was broken here yesterday. Lieutenant F. L. Martin and Corporal Chadderton of the Sacramento Signal Corps flashed from the Auburn racetrack and a response was received from the officers on top of the Capitol building at Sacramento, a distance of thirty-six miles, or eleven miles further than the record held by the San Francisco officials.

## SURRENDERED AT FORT BRAGG.

An Ex-Convict Cut in Cleone Village, but the Assistant Gives Up.

FORT BRAGG, March 25.—Fritz Heldt came into town to-night and gave himself up to City Marshal Golden, stating he had fatally cut John Conzette with a knife at Cleone, a village four miles north of this place. From the doctor it was learned that Conzette's head was almost severed from his body.

Heldt claims it was a case of self-defense. Conzette was an ex-convict, having served six years in San Quentin for the murder of his wife.

## SPOKANE SPUDS SHIPPED.

Special Trains Being Dispatched to Eastern City From Washington.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 25.—A special train loaded entirely with potatoes left here to-night for St. Louis and will go through on express time. It is made up of early varieties for seed use. Another special shipment of ten carloads will be made to Minneapolis in a day or two.

## For Military Instruction.

SAN JOSE, March 25.—At the meeting of the trustees of the University of the Pacific to be held Wednesday an effort will be made to introduce military instruction in the college. It is generally approved by the school.

## Crushed by a Rock.

PHENIX, Ariz., March 25.—W. Bohu had his leg literally mashed off yesterday while working in a mine near Frog Tanks Dam. A rock weighing four tons slipped from the face of the trail wagon, completely pinning him to the ground.

## Accident at Redwood City.

REDWOOD CITY, March 25.—The train here at 5:50 ran into a six-horse team owned by Ed Jones to-night. The driver

## PAID IN SACRAMENTO.

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks Receive Their Money.

## EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY.

Speaker Lynch's Action Set Aside by an Official Opinion of the Law.

## BACK PAY IS ALSO ALLOWED.

Controller Colgan Draws Six Warrants, Which Make the Attaches Happy.

## SACRAMENTO, March 25.—In spite of the opposition of Speaker Lynch the engrossing and enrolling clerks have all got their \$174 apiece for back pay. In fact, one clerk, Miss Boyden, who assisted in preparing the journal, came in for \$174, though she was not counted in. The grab, the last of the attacks on the State treasury, was cleverly maneuvered and its success will cause the statesmen from Camarillo great chagrin.

At the beginning of the session it was decided to give eight clerks work at \$5 a day instead of employing five clerks at the statutory \$8. This was good politics and apparent economy.

As the session drew to a close the clerks, who had learned that the statutes allowed them \$8 a day, began a movement to get all the law authorized. They quit very shortly when they were told that Speaker Lynch was going to discharge the first clerk who complained.

The Attorney-General after mature investigation decided that the money they claimed was legally theirs. He stayed away from Sacramento for some time after adjournment, during which the clerks were waiting for their money, paying out cash for board and lodging. Then they appealed again to Mr. Lynch.

"I will refer the matter to the Committee on Attachments," he answered.

"But when will it meet?"

"Oh, some time after it has been appointed two years from now."

But they at last got their opinion. It was written for them by Assistant Attorney-General Anderson upon orders from Mr. Fitzgerald. Upon its presentation Controller Colgan drew up six warrants for \$174, being \$8 back pay for fifty-eight days. Those receiving the windfall were:

J. B. Horton, George E. Hatton, Mrs. N. A. Cummings and Miss Ella Bateman, as well as the engraving clerks; Miss Amy O'Neill, assistant enrolling clerk, and Miss Boden, assistant journal clerk.

## HEALDSBURG CREAMERIES.

NEW MACHINERY ARRIVES FOR THE PLANT, WHICH WILL OPEN IN APRIL.

DAIRY INTERESTS IN SONOMA COUNTY BEING BUILT UP BY FARMERS.

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—The machinery for a new creamery to be established at this place has arrived and will be once set up. The plant will be in operation by the first of April, and will have a capacity of 13,000 pounds of milk per day.

This is the first creamery to be established in Northern Sonoma County, and marks a new era for the Russian River Valley.

During the winter over 1000 acres of the rich bottom lands hereabouts have been seeded to alfalfa.

The dairy interests of Sonoma County are looking up. Within the past three months five new creameries have been established—two at Stony Point, near Santa Rosa; two in San Antonio Valley, and another at Bodega. Sonoma farmers are talking of establishing one, while it is definitely settled that Cloverdale is also to have one.

Last week a Petaluma firm shipped twenty cases of butter to New Orleans, and regular weekly shipments will be made in the future.

## SHIPPED TO NEW YORK.

The *Cream Tiarar Factory Closes After Sending Products East.*

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—The Healdsburg cream tartar factory has shut down for the season's run, having exhausted its supply of pomace. A representative of the *Call* visited the works to-day, and was informed by the management that 5000 tons of pomace, purchased in Napa and Sonoma counties, had been used, out of which 11,000 pounds of cream of tartar and 12,000 gallons of brandy had been made. Both brandy and cream of tartar were marketed in New York.

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## ARGUMENTS FOR DEBS

Hearing the Case of the Strike Leader in the Supreme Court.

## LAWYERS' CONTENTIONS.

Questions Involving the Anti-Trust Law and Conspiracies.

## JURISDICTION ALSO FIGURES.

Efforts of A. R. U. Men to Secure Relief From the Imprisonment Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The United States Supreme Court to-day began the hearing of the arguments in the case of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and others. Counsel for defendants are Lyman Trumbull, S. S. Gregory and O. S. Darow. Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Edwin Walker, special United States Attorney, appeared for the Government. Debs and his associates will ask for a writ of habeas corpus relieving them from the sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by Judge Woods.

It was 12:40 o'clock when the case was called, and Mr. Trumbull addressed the court in support of a motion made by himself that counsel be heard in behalf of the petitioners, and that they be allowed three hours for the presentation of that side of the case. The motion was granted, and three hours allowed on each side.

Mr. Trumbull then proceeded with his argument on the merits of the case, outlining the points as above set forth. It has been a long while since Mr. Trumbull appeared in the court, but he was recognized immediately, and there were many favorable comments upon his hale and venerable appearance. He spoke without notes and confined himself closely to the facts and arguments set forth in the brief of the petitioners. He characterized the proceedings as extraordinary and the statements in the bill of equity as relentless. He declared that the statements made in it had only been sworn to by an unknown person; a man, for aught he knew, had been picked up on the street for the purpose.

He called attention to the fact that the road of the stockyard company was only a local road, but did not question that some of the twenty-two roads entered in the bill were engaged in an interstate traffic. He contended that the primary object of the A. R. U. was to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the Pullman Company and its employees and said this was praiseworthy. Furthermore, he declared that the object would have been accomplished but for the refusal of the Pullman officials to grant any concessions. He said it was an insult to every intelligent citizen to say, as was said in the bill, that it was as necessary to carry the Pullman sleepers as it was to carry the mail. He also argued the right of the railroad and Pullman employees to quit work when they chose and criticized the language of the bill in characterizing this action on their part as a boycott. He also took exception to the use of the word conspiracy as used in the bill, declaring that the purpose of the strikers was that of preventing the hauling of sleeping-cars and not that of preventing the transportation of mails or of interfering with interstate commerce. The great question was, he said, whether a court of equity had jurisdiction in a case of the character of the one under consideration and he proceeded to argue the constitutional bearings of the question. He did not believe it competent for Congress to confer upon courts of equity jurisdiction in any but equity cases and he insisted that Congress had never undertaken to confer such prerogative. The present case involved a criminal offense. Had ever a case occurred when a court of equity had attempted to restrain a citizen from committing a criminal act—burglary or murder for instance? If the petitioners had been guilty as charged they should have proceeded against them in the regular manner by indictment and by trial jury.

In his argument Mr. Trumbull took issue with the contention that the constitutional provision for the regulation of commerce between the States gave authority for such a proceeding in equity, but declared this was entirely contrary to the holding of the court, in support of which he quoted various authorities. But even if this was correct the present case was one entirely confined to the State of Illinois.

Continuing, Mr. Trumbull declared the Supreme Court of the United States had been overwhelmed with cases growing out of a strained construction of the constitution, and he thought it time to call a halt.

He contended that the anti-trust bill had no bearing on the case of an association of railway employees, but was intended to prevent combinations, corporations and trusts, which was made evident by the fact that provision was made for the seizure of property. He also asserted that the injunction in the case had been issued without notice except to the newspapers. If this was true it was in defiance of Congress, and it was not supposed that everybody was to be compelled to read newspapers. He urged, in conclusion, that Debs and his associates were illegally imprisoned and asked for their release.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney followed on behalf of the Government. He thought that when the question should be properly ascertained there would be very little difficulty in arriving at a decision. He did not suppose the court would find it necessary to go into the general question of strikes and boycotts, which was an untried field for the Supreme Court and involved points on which the courts and the text-writers, so far as they had dealt with the matter, were divided. It was therefore unnecessary to consider whether the anti-trust law applies to conspiracies of the kind in which Debs and his associates were engaged. The case was a peculiar one in that none of the parties to the present case were engaged in the Chicago strike as employees of any of the roads. They had organized for the purpose of boycotting the Pullman Company and in doing that proceeded to paralyze the railroad companies, which they were doing when the injunction was issued. The main object of the organization was to secure entire control of the railroads of the country.

He dwelt on the great injury done by the strike, which injury, he said, was irreparable, and asked that the court take cognizance of this fact, as it was conceded on all hands. There could hardly be a question that the strike was unlawful in its aspects, in its attempt at boycotting

and at controlling by combination the railroad traffic of the country. The real question was as to the jurisdiction of a court of equity, and he contended that it had in such a case as the present.

Mr. Whitney contended, in reply to the objection, that the United States was not properly a party to the present proceedings, having no interests which were involved, that in a habeas corpus proceeding it was immaterial by what party the proceedings should be inaugurated. Yet he contended that the situation was one which called for the interference of the Government authorities. He also contended the case was one in which it was proper to invoke the aid of an equity court to the extent at least of granting an injunction, leaving criminal features of the case to be considered by a criminal court.

He urged the applicability of the anti-trust law to such a combination as that formed by Debs and the other parties to the present proceeding, contending that a literal construction of the law could lead to no other conclusion. He urged in conclusion that the case could only be brought to the Supreme Court on appeal from the final decision of the case below.

Mr. Gregory opened his argument with a reference to the question as to whether the "information" in the case was properly before the court, and he urged that the case was not one for too close scrutiny, as the matter was one involving the liberty of citizens. It seemed to be a dangerous power to commit to a single magistrate that he might imprison without regard to the facts or the law, and that there could

be no appeal to the Supreme Court. He contended that the object would have been accomplished but for the refusal of the Pullman officials to grant any concessions. He said it was an insult to every intelligent citizen to say, as was said in the bill, that it was as necessary to carry the Pullman sleepers as it was to carry the mail.

Regarding the jurisdiction of the court below, Mr. Gregory contended that there was none, because no Federal statute had been submitted under which the case could be considered there, except the anti-trust law, and he characterized the effort to proceed under this law as "a kind of judicial strabismus." He regarded it as significant that the Government had virtually abandoned this law as a ground of proceeding. Continuing, he asserted that the English Chancery courts had never undertaken to enjoin the obstruction of railroads owned by private corporations, nor had there been such a proceeding in any of our State courts. In reality this was a proceeding to punish for conspiracy by an equity court, and such a course was not allowable in advance of Congressional enactment. Until such an enactment, he called upon the court to prevent it.

Mr. Walker asserted the right of the United States to invoke the aid of an equity court to suppress a nuisance, and therefore such a court had jurisdiction in this case. He referred briefly to the condition of affairs in Chicago when the appeal was made to the Circuit Court, which was, he said, for the protection of the mails and of interstate commerce issuance of writs to enjoin such interference. He defended the right of the Government to invoke protection of these interests in a court of equity, asserting that such a course is authorized both by the statute and the decision of the courts.

He based his argument largely upon the provisions of the interstate commerce act and upon the right of the Government to protect the mails. Mr. Walker concluded with the adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock, leaving only two arguments still to be made—that of Attorney-General Olney for the Government and Mr. Darow for the petitioners.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Senator Perkins Trying to Secure a Medal for John Kelly.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—John Kelly, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco docks, applied through Senator Perkins for a medal for having saved several lives from drowning in the bay. The Life Saving Service, which he should have it, but the Department of Justice opines that his claim cannot be thus rewarded as he is not in the maritime service. The matter is not definitely decided yet, and Senator Perkins will insist that Mr. Kelly be entitled to this reward.

By direction of the Secretary of War First Lieutenant Gillette and Second Lieutenant Deakyns, officers of the corps of engineers will be inclosed forwarded to Vancouver, B. C., for dispatch by the Canadian-Australian line of steamers, thereby resulting in serious delay in the transmission. Mails for the Samoan Islands will all times be sent by the steamer *Archie* for dispatch unless especially advised.

JAMES E. WHITE, General Superintendent.

Charles F. Woodcock of Stockton has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

George Q. Cannon of Utah is at the Shoreham Hotel.

The event of the week in which society generally is interested is the exhibition of electric light to be held at the residence of Mrs. Hearst, on New Hampshire Avenue, on Wednesday. The exhibition will be for the benefit of the Home for Incurables.

The following pensions have been granted:

California: Original—Edward Conlon, Los Angeles; Merced County: John Driscoll, San Francisco; Fresno: Charles F. M. Miller, Santa Ana; Orange County: Herman S. Owen, San Jose, Santa Clara County: John W. Miller, Artesia, Los Angeles; County (ten years service): Frank Lynch, Vallejo, Solano County.

Visited by a Tornado.

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 25.—A tornado visited the city and the surrounding section last midnight, uprooting the trees and demolishing the fences. The business block of W. E. Kruck, on Sandusky street, suffered the most. Several people were injured, but no fatalities are reported.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 26.—A special

from Creston, Ohio, says: During the high

wind that prevailed to-day the side walls

of a two-story brick building in course of

erection on Main street for Griscom

Brothers collapsed, burying three persons.

One of them, Jacob Wentz, the contractor, was taken out dead. His body was terribly crushed. Andrew Baird sustained a

a broken arm and a slight fracture of the

skull, and Martin Murray was internally

but not seriously injured. Wentz leaves a

widow and three children.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Exaggerated

reports of an alleged tornado sweeping

over Ohio have been sent out. The wind

has made streets almost undurable here

to-day, but the damage was limited to

signs here and to sheds in the country.

At 1 o'clock this morning a severe rain and

wind storm swept across Delaware

County, taking in part of Delaware City.

Orchards and forests were badly damaged,

fences broken and some cattle killed.

The telegraph companies have suffered

considerably.

HALF-FARE RATES.

Chairman Caldwell's Ruling Relative to an Interesting Matter.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Chairman Caldwell has handed down a decision in regard

to the basis of half-fare rates for clergymen

and railway employees from the Missouri

River to Colorado common points. The

ruling was called for by a peculiar con-

dition existing west of the river. The

general understanding has been that the

base rate should be the highest regular first-

class unlimited fare. By some lines this

rate from Omaha to Colorado Springs is

\$2.05, by others \$1.85, while the limited

rate on all lines is \$1.75.

To the cathedral Tuesday at midnight.

Death of a Distinguished Mason.

WICHITA, Kan., March 25.—J. H. Alley,

commander-in-chief of Wichita Consistory

No. 2 of the Masonic order and a past officer

of all the bodies of the York rite and

Scottish rite Masonry, is dead.

Knight Kadash funeral ceremonies will be held at the cathedral Tuesday at midnight.

Death of a Tornado.

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visited the city and the surrounding

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W. E. Kruck, on Sandusky street, suffered

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fatalities are reported.

## STAID ON THE WAYS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Launch the Steamer St. Paul.

## WOULDN'T MOVE AN INCH.

Five Boats in the River Failed to Tow Off the Big Vessel.

## VAST CROWDS DISAPPOINTED.

An Enforced Postponement of a Most Interesting Ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The big American line steamer St. Paul was not launched to-day. At the eleventh hour she disappointed her owners, the International Navigation Company, her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, and the vast

on an equality, the chairman decided that the regular limited first-class rate of \$17, which is the highest rate common to all lines interested, should be the basis for computing half-fares, unless the lines interested reach some other agreement by themselves.

ADVISES THE RECEIVER.

Judge Lacombe Renders a Decision Relating to the Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, March 25.—An opinion was handed down by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, advising Louis Chabot, receiver for the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, as to the disposition of the \$65,000 claim of the Manhattan Trust Company, which was the only part of \$5,000,000 collateral bond issue authorized before the failure of the company. The receiver asked the court for instructions as to whether the bondholders were entitled to rank as creditors of the reorganized company, and whether the bonds, not being matured, were entitled to a dividend. Judge Lacombe decided both questions in the affirmative. He, however, advises the receiver to lay aside the dividend in some trust company for the present, for future disposition by the company.

INSURANCE WAS SCATTERED.

Losses From the Big Fire at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—The exact amount of insurance on the Reid Brothers Packing Company plant, burned Saturday, and the apportionment among the various agencies could not be learned to-day. William J. Reid stated the property

## DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

Financier Hill Talks of His Observations Abroad.

## FOUND MUCH DEPRESSION.

England's Active Interest in the Cause of Bimetallism.

## LOSING CONSIDERABLE TRADE.

Foreign Feeling Very Intense in Reference to American Securities.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, well known as an able financier, has just reached home after an extended visit in Europe and in the Eastern States. His statements are of general interest. He said:

"I found there was a great depression in some of the countries of Europe, particularly in Great Britain, and more especially in the cotton and iron industries. The United States is England's best customer, and our imports have been largely reduced, to the advantage of this country and to the disadvantage of Great Britain. The English manufacturers and landlords owning agricultural lands are taking a very active interest in bimetallism and the greater use of silver. They are realizing fully that Argentine, Australia, the East Indies, China and Japan, which are on a silver basis, forcing their labor to accept payment in silver, which they buy for about 50 per cent of the value of gold, have a margin on the labor alone that enables them to undersell the English farmer or manufacturer in markets which England has heretofore controlled.

"England is either compelled to give up a large amount of the world's trade, which she has heretofore controlled, or increase the use of silver in the world to such an extent that it will not be possible for her competitors to take advantage of the lower cost of their labor growing out of the difference of gold and silver. If the silver men in the United States will only let Congress alone and leave the matter to be worked out by the commercial profit and loss account of Great Britain, the latter nation will be compelled to join with Germany, France and our country in bringing about a condition of things that will enable the English people to meet the competition of other nations on something like an equal footing.

"The feeling abroad against all classes of American securities, whether national or otherwise, is very intense. Good and bad were more or less classed alike. This bad feeling, however, is gradually wearing away.

The low prices of wheat have already found, during the past year, a new market for that product. The California and west coast wheat, that has heretofore gone to Europe, is now going in shiploads to China in the form of flour, where it is taking the place of rice, formerly used by the Chinese."

"Has your opinion changed regarding the ratio of gold and silver?"

"That is immaterial. The proportions of gold and silver taken for 100 years as long as we have history upon the matter—remain

## HONORS TO BISMARCK

German Statesmen Visit  
the Aged Iron  
Chancellor.

## ALL PAY DUE HOMAGE.

Although Nearly Eighty, the  
Prince Yet Knows  
How to Talk.

## BIG CEREMONIES IN ORDER.

Throughout the Fatherland the  
Birthday Anniversary Will  
Be Celebrated.

FRIEDRICHSHUHE, March 22.—Three special trains, having on board 400 members of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet, arrived here to-day and were received at the station by a deputation headed by Count Herbert Bismarck. They were taken to the castle front, where they were received in a body by Prince Bismarck.

Upon reaching the garden, the guests proceeded to the rear of the house, where there is a large balcony. Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his sons, his daughter and his son-in-law, all in mourning, appeared on the terrace and were received with loud cheers by the visitors below. Spokesmen from the several branches of the Legislature made speeches, briefly conveying the fervent hope that Prince Bismarck would long be spared to enjoy his well-earned repose.

Prince Bismarck, standing close to the stone balustrade, replied in a loud and clear voice, distinctly audible to all present. He spoke for nearly twenty minutes with wonderful animation, emphasizing his remarks with frequent gestures of the hand. The self-deprecatory remarks with which he began were answered with loud shouts of "Nein."

The Prince thanked the deputation for the high honor conferred upon him by their visit and declared that the Sachsenwald had never before seen such a notable company. Then he said:

"I should to some extent be ashamed of the great honor, but I feel that it is not intended for me alone, but also for the task accomplished in which I assisted and for the political objects we thereby gained."

"The compliment you pay me I must share with others. It is a source of immense satisfaction to me that I must share it with my former (now deceased) colleague and must share it with many others."

The aged ex-Chancellor paused, manifesting intense emotion, with tears in his eyes, as his thoughts reverted to the past. His listeners were deeply affected as they stood silently for fully half a minute, waiting for him to proceed. When he spoke again he said: "Above all I must share it with my"—(long pause) "old master, Emperor William, of blessed memory."

This remark of the Prince was greeted with prolonged applause. When quiet had been restored Prince Bismarck said: "What could I have done without him and his family? I should have remained in the same swamp that the leaders of all former national efforts encountered, who were actuated by errors in that they ignored the power of German sovereignty and dynasties."

"From the best view, that was an error. Our dynasties are, thank God, still strong in their roots, each in its own land, and this is especially the case with the great military force which the King of Prussia undoubtedly has the power to place at the service of the national will. That was my endeavor when I, in the capacity of Ambassador to Frankfort, observed the state of the political situation. We, therefore, are indebted to the old Emperor and his allies for more than any Minister or Chancellor could have done for us. If the treaties signed by the Federal Government had not borne their signature these treaties would not have existed."

"If the King had not issued his mobilization order in 1866 and 1870, what would have happened? And you remember the dynasties have been far more injured by us in the course of history, not intentionally, but as the result of passing events, than by any parliamentary faction in our peaceful times. [Laughter.] We fought fiercely with the Bavarians and Saxons, yet directly there was common need for the support of the Empire's people, their assistance was given to us with the greatest readiness. [Loud cheers.]

"All political differences, all rivalries and all open or secret intrigues belong only to certain party factions. [Laughter.] The others are more concerned with the national interests which are connected with the sovereign and dynasty of the country. We have fought to such an extent that dogs have licked the blood of the slain, yet we now shake hands and march together against the enemies of our country. This is the way our dynasties act as compared with our party factions. I hope you will take a lesson therefrom."

"As long as we are able to reckon upon this national sentiment, we need have no fear of our being involved in any difficulty which may arise from party division. I should be glad if more support were given to the national will in the Diet and individual States, just as it has been supported by the reigning dynasty. We cannot in Germany exist as two separate kingdoms under one dynasty. We are Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons, and we are Germans. To remain so we must study the country's interests in our Diets, and especially regarding the policy to be pursued by the empire. We must specially not ignore this."

"We must exercise control over our Foreign Minister in regard to the attitude he adopts in the Bundesrat and over the imperial policy he pursues. The whole national sentiment would be entirely changed if it should be possible to induce local patriotism to partake in the development of the nation to such an extent that German policy might also be discussed in the Prussian Diet, as well as the question of how the Foreign Minister shall be instructed in his capacity as representative in the Bundesrat. Are we agreed upon this point? Such matters can all be easily discussed during the debate on the budget and the debate on official salaries. [Laughter.]

"I shall be pleased if the policy of the empire is criticized in the Diet, and this I say not only of the Prussians, but also of the Saxon, Bavarian and other Diets. This would, in my opinion, be proof that those assemblies are interested in that policy—that they lived with it and expected something from it. This interest hitherto has not been shown to the extent I could have

wished. The German, Prussian, Bavarian and German-Saxon Governments are now running side by side. They are in no way to be separated or to be regarded as separate, notwithstanding the pressure and remarkable friction existing on that subject. The Saxon representative must therefore always be instructed from the view point of Saxon interests in his relations to the Reichstag and Bundesrat. So must it be also with the representatives of Prussia and Bavaria. On the other hand, no Bavarian, Saxon or Prussian Minister can be permitted to free himself from allegiance to the empire. [Applause.]

"This inseparable connection of mutual interests has been provided for in the theoretical bureaucratic fiction that two separate governments existed side by side. An imperial government having no relations with the individual governments must be absolutely imaginary. It could have no possible existence, at any rate, according to treaty provisions. Certainly such a state of affairs might exist for a little time, but there is no real ground for it in the constitution and therefore—" Here the speaker paused and then added: "Gentlemen, I could say much more if I were strong and rough. I am a weary old man. [Loud cries of 'No, no!'] I am grateful for your patient attention and still more for the honor you have shown me. I regret that I am not in a position to work with you in Parliament, [cries of 'Not as much as we do!'] but I am not strong enough to stand the conflicts of life in Berlin. [Much laughter.] In many respects I have become old, but at the same time I have obtained comfort and desire to close my life in the house I now inhabit, but my thoughts perhaps are more with you than is fit for a man of my age [cries of 'No, no!'] but I cannot suddenly abandon all my old thoughts simply because I have grown old and am in bad health.

"You have not forsaken me and I cannot give better expression to the feeling that I have inspired by requesting you to continue to think of the empire, even in the Prussian Diet, and to not forget that when there you are guarantees for the empire, and that the King is also your Emperor and has duties toward the empire and toward the federal states. Remember, also, that you must help him to execute not only a policy for Brandenburg or Prussia, but also an imperial German policy. With this thought I beg you to join me in cheers for his Majesty. Long live his Majesty, the Emperor and King."

The toast was received with thunders of applause, and when the enthusiasm had subsided three cheers were given for Prince Bismarck, who in response said:

"Gentlemen, thank you for the honor you have done me. I thank you again and I wish that I could give you all a bed, but I was obliged to take this house as I found it, and I never thought I should end my days here. I have always felt too old to undertake additions to the buildings. I can even console myself with the sentiment that for a loving pair there is room enough in the smallest cottage [great laughter], since there is not room enough here for 400 of my fellow-countrymen, who all love each other."

This happy response from the old Chancellor, whose eyes were now twinkling with merriment, was greeted with the loudest and most prolonged applause.

The crowd then gave three tremendous "hochs" for Prince Bismarck. Then Prince Bismarck led the cheers for the Emperor, which were enthusiastically given. At the luncheon Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, who recently resigned the presidency of East Prussia, proposed Prince Bismarck's health in a short speech.

The special train returned to Berlin at 3:30 P.M. Emperor William is expected here to visit Prince Bismarck to-morrow, and a brilliant military suite will accompany him. Prince Bismarck received the deputations to-day despite the unceasing warnings of his physician, Dr. Swenner, and his secretary, Dr. Chrysander, and he will practically celebrate his eightieth birthday with the whole of the German people.

Their desire to testify their love and admiration of the unifier of Germany is spontaneous and general throughout the country. The deputation of the commanding generals of the German army will wait on Bismarck April 1 as the bearer of good wishes and likewise of a fine gift. Splendidly mounted addresses will be presented to him on behalf of the Conservative, National, Liberal and Anti-Semitic parties on April 1.

The National Liberal Club will also give a banquet at the Kaiserhof April 1, at which the eulogy on Bismarck will be pronounced by Dr. Boetticher, the leader of the party. The Conservatives will have a "commers" at the Felsen Palast at the same time, and the Bismarck committee will have a similar celebration, but even on a larger scale, on the evening of his birthday. The grandest celebration of all seems to be the one arranged to take place around the vicinity of the Germania monument, in the Niederwald on the Rhine, which will be participated in by representatives of thirty-six cities in the Rhenish district, men belonging to every political party.

It will be wise for Parliament, as Mr. Gladstone said, to think once, think twice, think thrice before coercing a loyal and law-abiding community. Few in numbers though they may be, they will never submit to this unjust coercion. This is a struggle for our rights. We are a free people; we will not be made slaves. We will not have the laws which we have passed deliberately and with full knowledge of our own conditions destroyed by a body to whom these conditions are unknown, acting without inquiry and without adequate consideration."

A sensational feature of this trouble today was the announcement that the Dominion Cabinet, which has just passed the remedial order, had appointed one of its members, Hon. H. A. Chatterton, Minister of Militia, to take the place of Premier Greenway. This change is believed by the Manitoba Government to mean that the Dominion authorities want a man as Governor-general more pliable to its wishes.

## IS READY TO REBEL

Manitoba Refuses to  
Obey the Order of the  
Governor-General.

## CATHOLICS AND SCHOOLS.

Premier Greenway Says He  
Will Not Be Coerced by  
Canada.

## LAWS NOT TO BE SET ASIDE.

The Dominion Cabinet Appoints a  
Man More Pliable to Its  
Wishes.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 25.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says:

The remedial order of the Governor-General in council, calling upon the Government of Manitoba to restore to the Roman Catholics their parochial, or separate, schools, reached the city this morning. It was addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor and by him was transmitted to the Legislature, which was sitting in readiness to receive it. The Legislature was crowded with an intensely earnest gathering when the important document was delivered. It was luminous and reviewed all the evidence taken before the Privy Council of England, which body declared that the Catholics of Manitoba had a grievance and that the Governor-General in council had the power and authority to grant redress by a remedial order. The tenor and language of the order leave no opening for compromise. It is a command to Manitoba to submit and plainly says that if the Legislature does not obey, the Governor-General, or more accurately speaking, the Dominion Government, will enforce its authority. No definite action was taken to-night.

After the order had been read it was laid on the table for future consideration.

That the order will be rejected may be taken for certain. Of the forty members of the Legislature only four or five will vote

against the rejection, these four of five being Catholics and representing purely

diverse divergent lines of thought, some of

them being Unitarians.

Officials of the Japanese legation say the offender will be charged with treason, as the assault is not only against the person of Li Hung Chang, but against the Chinese Government. It is probable also that the trial will be by court-martial, and conviction by court-martial would mean that the offender would be shot.

Diplomats here are inclined to believe

that the entire peace negotiations may be

broken off by the assault, by affording a

pretext for European intervention. Li

himself will prevent such a failure, how-

ever, if it is possible.

Officials here regard it as settled that China and Japan have reached an understanding by which the former will extend her territory forth from Vladivostock, so as to keep the harbor open the year round. This has been an acquisition Russia has long sought, as it gives an eastern outlet to the great Siberian railroad.

to attend him. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy are pouring in from all directions.

Resolutions have been submitted to the Japanese Diet regarding the attack upon Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who was shot and wounded in the face yesterday at Simon-

eski.

TIENTSIN, March 25.—The authorities here have officially notified the Consuls of their intention to block the Peiho River on the appearance of Japanese warships.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Information coming to the Chinese Legation is to the effect that Li Hung Chang's wound is not dangerous, except as complications may develop. It is in the fleshly part of the face, but fortunately no part of the skull has been fractured or any vital organs touched.

Prince Li's advanced age and several constitutional disorders, which make him almost an invalid, may aggravate a nowise harmful wound. On his arrival at Simon-

eski he was too sick to leave the ship which brought him. He had to be carried about, this being a necessity in his case as well as an honor due his rank.

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They were Professor Le Conte, Professor

Howison, Rev. Dr. Stebbins, Senator Perkins, John P. Irish and other well-known men on the list of speakers alone—men of

very divergent lines of thought, some of

them being Unitarians.

The coming religion was the topic for discussion and after the discussion of an elaborate dinner it was taken up, with Professor Joseph Le Conte striking the first and the key note. He directed himself specially to the subject of the "per-

manent and the transient in religion." He began by saying that he would not touch upon the transient part of his topic. The permanent in religion could be covered in three thoughts, God, immortality and hu-

man freedom. Without moral freedom there was no virtue, he said. He would add a fourth tenet: a belief in God and in man as first—God, the question of personal and yet omnipotent God. The first

would have us believe in something lower than a personality—a mere indefinite touch that pervades nature, determining all

things by necessity. But he (the speaker) was incomplete but the completed personality, not the personality of Deity. He had been told upon entering the room that the word evolution was not to be mentioned there that night, and thereupon went on to speak of evolution. The word was first said, an influence from God which he had

himself. Then there was the first germ of life of man—the first glimpse of the personality, the Son of God. After a long time there was a quasi personality, then gradually this became the real personal man.

"What shall we stop?" he inquired. "Thus we came down from the hand of God, be- gotten of God; developed in the womb of nature we shall go onward and upward to his God's own level.

"What of the relations of God to man? Does it not go without saying that a father

is the God of his child? This

revelation is in different degrees and kind.

Every manifestation of God is a revelation, but the highest is the revelation of spirit to spirit. The Father seems far away from us but he will teach us and show us the way."

Professor Howison followed by way of

answering Professor Le Conte. He felt

deeply on the subject of the religion of the

future, he said, and felt concerned as to

what should be left of the religions of the

present. The real religion of the future he

had been told was in with the human.

He spoke of Professor Le Conte as a

practical Christian, but his doctrine of the

origin of man he said was hopelessly at

variance with the Christian belief in God,

with the belief in the divine sonship of

man, with his own belief in the moral free-

dom of man. It is impossible to reconcile

this belief with the other, that the soul of

man is the product of slow evolution.

What is the soul? Where does it abide?

Would you say that in our own bodies?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

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Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

Is it so? Can you name the soul there?

## THE OTHER DOGS BEAT LUCKY DOG

THIRD IN THE FIELD OF THREE  
WAS THE BEST HE COULD  
DO YESTERDAY.

STARTED A 3 TO 10 FAVORITE

IMP. MISS BRUMMEL DOWNED A  
GOOD-SIZED FIELD OF  
YOUNGSTERS.

The racing at the track yesterday was attended by the usual dumps and upsets attendant to racing of late, the star fall of the day being that of Lucky Dog, the giant son of Daredevi, who went to the post a 3 to 10 favorite in the fifth race, at six furlongs, with but three starters, and finished third. Midas, Don William's Chicago Derby candidate, was second choice in the race with 3 to 1 to against him, imported Thorn being the 30-to-1 outsider. When the flag fell Lucky Dog at once went to the front, leading Midas three lengths as they passed the half. Rounding the far turn Isom began crawling up on the favorite with the second choice, and was but a length and a half in the rear as they entered the stretch. An eighth from home Lucky Dog hung out signals of distress, for Carr was seen to be riding him, but to no effect, for he was passed by both Midas and Thorn, the former winning very cleverly by a length, Covington's imported colt beating the favorite by half a length.

RYAN AND PURTLE TO BOX.

They Will Meet in an Eight-Round Contest for Points.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—A local paper says that the backers of Tommy Ryan, welter-weight champion of the world, and Patsy Purtell, who defeated the "Saginaw Kid" at Galena, Kan., last week, have arranged for a meeting between these two pugilists about April 15. It will be an eight-round contest for points. Ryan and Purtell have not met in the ring since the latter was a novice. Both began their pugilistic career at the same time and much interest is felt in the proposed match. Purtell has decided to make Kansas City his home and will train here for his bout with Ryan.

PRINCE IMPERIAL WINS.

He Captures the Six-Furlongs Race at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—A track fast, one mile, Lay on won, Vold second, Florence H. third. Time, 1:42½.

Four furlongs, Barbara Jean won, Inspector Hunt second, Buds S third. Time, 50.

Six furlongs, Barbara Jean won, Banguard second, Euna third. Time, 1:51½.

Handicap, five and a half furlongs, Mark S won, Miniver second, Johnny McHale third. Time, 1:08½.

Six furlongs, Prince Imperial won, Readine second, Revenue third. Time, 1:42½.

Trotting Stock Sold.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The Berry combination sale of high-bred trotting stock opened to-day with the sale of the game racehorse Jenny K, 2:15½, for \$1770. She is by Phalas, 2:13½, dam Dutch Girl, 2:27½. She was the star of the consignment of the late J. I. Case. In all eighty-two heads were sold for \$18,450.

Will Fight on the First.

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—The date for the glove contest between "Kid" McCoy and Danny Needham has been changed from April 6 to Monday, April 1, at the request of a number of horsemen, April 6 being "Get away day."

Received in a Draw.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—A twelve-round fight between John A. Sullivan of Los Angeles, Cal., and Billy Hart, "Muldoo's Piccaniny," to-night resulted in a draw.

BILLIARDS AND ATHLETICS.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OLYMPIC CLUB FOR THE LADIES

THAT THE RELIANCE AND CRES-CENT CLUBS ARE NOW FIGURING ON.

The Olympic Club has made elaborate preparations for its "ladies' night," which will be this evening. A grand athletic exhibition under the management of Leader Hamersmith will certainly be highly appreciated as the most prominent athletes of the States will take part, viz.: H. Belau, G. C. Rathbun, W. S. Linsley, G. H. Lowell, W. H. Smith, J. R. La Rue, E. Lansburgh, Hallett and Cathcart, G. S. Miehling, W. N. Hogg, P. P. Bernhard, G. S. Pettis, L. Tronchet and E. Lastro. The gymnastic programme will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Miss May Cook is billed for a solo on the cornet. Harry Larsen will perform on the violin, and the famous Australian whistler, O. A. Cribbs, will warble "la la blackbird." On Wednesday evening, the "Kid" and their lady friends will be given an opportunity of seeing billiards par excellence, as Schaeffer (the Wizard) and Frank Ives (the young Napoleon) will play a match game, as will also W. Catton and B. F. Saylor, the Olympic Club billiard instructor.

He was asked several questions as to his intentions when he spoke to Johnson on the evening before he was summoned, and he finally came to a halt at the question: "How did you know the evening before that Johnson was to be summoned?" The prisoner fidgeted about in his chair, looked first at the jury and then at the Judge, and finally said: "Well, I'll tell you if you want to know. You can do as you please with me, what I tell you is the truth. I went to Livernash's office to see him. He wanted some men on the jury. He said yes. Then I went to McDonald and asked him and he said yes, and asked me what I wanted. I said I could get the men for \$500 apiece. Then I went to Rock and he agreed to get Johnson on the jury."

"Were you ever in this business before?" asked another juror.

"The jury-bribing business?" asked the witness, in the most matter-of-fact way.

"Yes."

"No. I never was. I know what you are thinking of, though," Hurley continued. "You're thinking of the Curtis case. I was the one who stayed out for acquittal the first time. That man Harry Piper put me on that jury and told me he would give me \$5000 if I would hold out for acquittal. And, by God, he has never given me a cent of it!" continued the witness in an injured tone.

The jurymen smiled, the bailiff rapped on the desk to suppress the giggle that ran through the courtroom, and Hurley was withdrawn. The defense will proceed this morning when they have found a witness for whom they are looking.

HURLEY MAKES FULL CONFESSION.

How He Tried to Fix the McDonald and Hung the Curtis Jury.

Hurley was very bitter last evening against his attorneys, McDonald, Livernash and all others with whom he has been connected in this case or the Curtis case and seemed to want to make a clean breast of everything, although some of his statements seemed to be inspired by spite.

The most startling part of what may be called his confession was his connection with the Curtis case, in which he was a juror and on which he says that he and Porter, another juror, caused a disagreement to be brought in. For this he says he was to be paid \$5000 but never received a penny. He was nervous and suffering from a cough and seemed considerably broken down. He said:

I feel that I am lost, of course. I know that I have to die, and I want to make a confession. I saw Livernash's son, John, and I told him I wanted to get him some money. He said, "Well, I'll give it to you."

Then I went out to the bar, and Rock said, "What do you think it is?" I asked him, "I am open for business." I live at 20 Madison street."

"All right," I said, "I'll come up."

Then I went to the St. Nicholas Hotel to see Livernash and said: "I guess I'll have a few days to live, so I want to make a confession. So I went to Rock, and he said, "Well, I'll give it to you."

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## THREE MEN ARE UNDER SUSPICION

FOR THE SHOOTING OF WALTER P.  
BLAKE OF THE STOCKTON  
"INDEPENDENT."

NONE OF THEM IDENTIFIED.

THE POLICE ARE PUZZLED OVER  
THE CASE OF JACKSON HALL,  
A PRINTER.

Three suspects have been arrested by Police Officer Ryan and Tuine in connection with the shooting of Walter P. Blake, city editor of the Stockton Independent, in an alley back of the Palace Hotel on Sunday night. Two of them are William Zeigler and John Mullin, and the third is Jackson Hall, a printer who was arrested about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the St. David's House on Howard street, near Third.

The three were taken at different times to Blake's room in the Grand Hotel, but he could not positively identify any of them. Mullin in height, build and complexion answered to the description of the robber, with the exception that the robber's hair appeared to be longer. Zeigler he could not be sure of, although he was about the same height. Hall, the printer, answered the description, but he was not so stout as the robber.

Peter Dalton of 12 Elizabeth street, who saw a man without a hat running along the alley and along Mission street toward Second, had a look at the three men in the City Prison yesterday afternoon, but he failed to identify any of them. He had a good look at the man and was sure he would know him if he saw him again.

The police are inclined to believe that Dalton is afraid to tell the truth. They were not so certain about him yesterday to find him and they think he was purposely keeping out of their way.

The only point against Zeigler is that the robber's hat, which is now at the Southern police station, fits him perfectly.

Hall, the printer, mystifies the police. He had been employed up to Saturday night in getting up Crocker's directory and nothing criminal is known against him. His left eye is blackened and he has a cut on the side of his forehead as if made by a blow from a cane or club. A few minutes after the shooting occurred Hall, with his face bleeding and haggard, ran into the St. David's House, where he has been rooming.

"I was in the alley," he said yesterday. "I should think about half-past 11 o'clock on my way home. A man stepped out of the shadow of the houses and without saying a word struck me a violent blow on the side of my head, which knocked me down. The man did not attempt to rob me, but ran away as soon as he struck me. I ran down the alley and ran as fast as I could. When I entered the house, the night clerk, asked me what had happened, and I told him a man had knocked me down and I was in such a hurry to get away that I left my hat.

"I know nothing of any shooting, and what I have said is the simple truth. I am a printer and have been employed up to Saturday night in working up Crocker's directory. I have lived at the St. David's House for a long time. I was not drunk, but don't deny that I had had a few drinks."

The police did not find a revolver in Hall's room and they found him sleeping soundly. He and the two others will be detained pending further developments.

Detective Byram, who is working on the case, said last night that he had nothing new to report.

In Hall's case the mystery was more intensified last night when the hat was taken to the City Police and it fitted him. He declared, however, that his hat was a new one with blue lining. The one found on the street is an old Fedora hat without lining.

Hall's real name is Jackson A. Hathwell. His mother married a man named Hall and he is better known as Jackson Hall.

At a late hour last night Blake, the wounded editor, was resting easily at the Grand Hotel.

**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.**

THE SUBJECTS ON WHICH MRS. STANTON WAS CROSS-EXAMINED YESTERDAY.

SHE HAD TO CONFESS THAT SHE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE SUBJECTS.

The taking of testimony in the now famous case of Simms vs. Stanton was concluded before United States Commissioner Heacock yesterday. Mrs. Clara Folz and Joseph D. Redding appeared for Dr. Simms, while M. A. Wheaton and Fisher Ames upheld Mrs. Stanton's side of the case. In her book on physiognomy, which Dr. Simms asserts is full of plagiarisms from his work on the same subject, Mrs. Stanton writes like a person thoroughly acquainted with anatomy and physiology. During her cross-examination yesterday, however, she was forced to confess that she did not know the first thing about any of them.

"While I have had no medical education," explained Mrs. Stanton, "still I have read a great deal, and when I was writing about anatomy I always had my book of reference open before me."

"Please give us a quotation from one of the books you used as a reference?" asked Mr. Redding.

"I am not well woman, Mr. Redding, and it would take a person with a strong constitution to stand the mental strain I have been under," was the answer. "Another thing, my memory is creative; I like to work out new ideas and new thoughts in my mind. Consequently I cannot remember long quotations or speeches."

"If I do not tire you, Mrs. Stanton, I would like to ask just a few questions more. In your work you say that the blood flows into the heart from the thoracic duct. Can you prove that?"

"No, I cannot."

"Where is the thoracic duct?"

"I don't know."

"What do you mean by organic and inorganic life?"

After several attempts the witness got in an answer that suited her. Inorganic life, she said, was contained in rocks and crystals, while Webster asserts that "inorganic bodies are such as have no organs of life, as minerals." Mrs. Stanton was next questioned on pathology, and she again had to confess her ignorance. The witness then asked to be excused, and the attorneys for Dr. Simms agreed to close the case. The matter will now be submitted to Judge McKenna for a decision.

**A LADIES' CAFE.**

The Palace Will Open That Kind of an Establishment.

The Palace Hotel has taken a new departure in its service which is a decided innovation upon hotel management in this city. A ladies' cafe is now one of the fixtures of that model hostelry. The old city cafe, at the corner of Market and Annie streets, in the Palace building, has been thoroughly renovated and arranged for this purpose.

The old cafe was used principally as a re-

sort for family parties in the past, but it was thought by the management that a cafe with or without escorts would prove an acceptable move in the eyes of the public, and so the change was made.

"There are very few places downtown where a lady who is out shopping by herself, or who for any other reason is without an escort, can secure a lunch at moderate cost and be assured of first-class service and comparative privacy," said Manager Warren speaking of the matter yesterday.

New York, Chicago and all other Eastern cities entertain establishments of this character, which are kept up in fine style, and where a lady may secure "a bird and a small bottle" or a dainty lunch when she feels that such is desirable.

Mr. Warren says that the service will be kept up to the standard of the other departments of this fine hotel.

**THEY READ THE "CALL"**

Why C. B. Holbrook is a Miserable Man.

Secretary C. B. Holbrook of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a miserable man. Several days ago the Call published the fact that his valuable Japanese pug, Tiny, was ill from a complaint which baffled the skill of three well-known physicians, and his tribulations date from the appearance of the article.

"I have received dozens of letters," said he yesterday, "containing recipes, all of which are recommended as sure cures for Tiny. Some of these writers recommend one thing and some another. If I tried them all poor Tiny would be a dead pup in short order, I fancy. In addition to letters from physicians, we have called at my residence, each offering suggestions as to the best treatment in Tiny's case. If these visits continue I'm afraid I'll have to move."

Tiny was taken to another physician yesterday, who declared that the animal would never recover the use of his limbs. He stated that it would be an act of mercy to kill the animal, but this the Holbrook family are unwilling to do, deeming that their pet suffers no pain whatever.

**THE MINT AT CARSON CITY.**

ITS PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT, J. W. ADAMS, COMPLETELY EXONERATED.

THE SHORTAGE OF \$80,000 WAS INCURRED BEFORE HIS APPOINTMENT.

The recent offer of the Mining Stock Association to assist the Government in fixing the responsibility of the shortage existing in the United States mint at Carson, as published in the Call on Sunday, was the subject of general comment in mining circles yesterday.

As already stated, the association is in possession of damaging testimony and documents in proof of its assertion that the real shortage will be found to be much more than \$80,000 if a close investigation is made. The association is anxious to expose what it terms the "looting of the Comstock mines, which could only be accomplished by the aid of the mint at Carson, of which T. R. Hofer was the acting Superintendent for many years."

"There is no attempt to drag J. W. Adams, the present Superintendent of the mint, into this affair," said Secretary Tingman yesterday. "Mr. Adams has only occupied his position since July last, and he could not, therefore, be held responsible for the existing shortage. Mr. Adams' character is above suspicion, as shown in the confidence reposed in him by the people of Nevada, when they elected him Lieutenant-Governor some years ago. He is unfortunate in taking charge of the mint at a time when its affairs were in a shaky condition as the subsequent discovery of the shortage proved."

Mr. Tingman states that he is hard at work preparing his documents for the use of the Government inspectors, now at Carson, and that these officials avail themselves of the testimony to be placed at their disposal some interesting developments may be expected.

"We have been awaiting this occasion for years," remarked he, "and now that it has come every stockholder in Comstock mines will be interested in having a rigid investigation. If we are permitted to do so we will expose the methods of the mill ring in every particular. We will show how the mint at Carson has been used as a depository for stolen bullion, and how some of the bullion was subsequently abstracted from the mint. We will show how the records of the mint were falsified in order that the tracks of the ring might be covered up."

"We will show that the mint was outrageously managed, and that when it suited the purposes of the ring no record of the receipt of bullion was kept at all. We will show that Mr. Hofer was himself in the mint ring, and that he was appointed as Superintendent solely for the purpose of aiding the ring in looting the mines and defrauding the Government for a short time, we all know the responsibility for the shortage and in many other ways aiding the Government in pursuing its inquiries."

M. W. Fox, the plaintiff in the suit against the Hale & Norcross Silver Mining Company, which was heard in Judge Hubbard's court, is preparing a digest of the testimony taken at the trial, which he will place at the disposal of the court. Much of this is of a damaging nature and every one proves that the mint was used for other purposes than those contemplated by the Government.

The record of bullion receipts for the years from 1887 to 1892, showing startling discrepancies, is also being prepared.

A sure compass for the voyage to good housekeeping is Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**GOING TO GUATEMALA.**

Trainmaster Phelps Will Take a Good Timepiece With Him.

The retirement of G. W. Phelps from the position of trainmaster on the coast division of the Southern Pacific Railroad was made the occasion for a pleasant gathering and presentation by the employees of the road and the conductors' room at Third and Townsend streets yesterday. All the trainmen and other employees paid their respects to Mr. Phelps. As a present of their kind which they presented him with a beautiful gold watch and locket. J. L. Frazee, division superintendent, made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Mr. Phelps. He leaves the Southern Pacific Company to accept a position as general manager of the Ferro-Carril Occidental, a railroad in Guatemala, which is owned by the Barrios and Aparicio families.

Among those present were: J. L. Frazee, J. C. Malone, C. C. Bassett, C. C. Clark, George S. Smith, J. C. Gould, H. W. Parcell, F. E. Eaton, J. Leary, Frank F. F. C. Watters, H. R. Plant, George Merritt, G. W. Utey, George Ewers, H. Engwicht, Jefferson O'Connors, E. F. Verrill, W. R. Kelly, R. J. Kelly, S. B. Harris, W. G. Brown, William Gallagher, C. Curran, Frank Parnow, J. Madden, Thomas Butler, R. A. Rogers.

The standard Chinese work on coinage is in twenty volumes, and Chinese money itself is not less bulky, as a string of "cash" weighing five pounds is worth less than 25 cents.

**King Lear, Driven Forth**

Into the cold and rain, had no Hosteller's Stomach Bitters to counteract their effect. But the modern traveler in inclement weather can bathe its hurtful influence with this genial protector. Chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, colds are forestalled by this warming medicinal stimulant and safeguard. Take a wineglassful immediately before and after exposure. Use it, too, for dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation.

The old cafe was used principally as a re-

## A SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY GAINED.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY WINS TWO IMPORTANT POINTS.

BOYCOTTING IS NOT LEGAL.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION THAT DOES NOT PLEASE THE UNDERWRITERS.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Enthusiastic Meeting Over the Proposed Los Angeles Excursions.

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,

Editor and Proprietor.

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TUESDAY MARCH 26, 1895

Napa is no napper on manufacturing, but wide awake for business.

The Cuban "insurgents" are longing painfully to smoke a Havana.

Competitive railroads will be the most progressive feature of the new era.

When capital is wedded to enterprise the offspring is an infant industry.

Oakland has so many wheels that she has decided to tax them by the head.

International bimetallism is only waiting for the United States to lead the way.

Let us hope that Li Hung Chang will be more successful as a peacemaker than as a fighter.

The German Reichstag evidently desires to see Bismarck get into history and leave politics.

The Hon. James G. Maguire is unhappy over the fact that we are not made to pay a single tax.

In a California March it is the rose that blows, but reports from the East are of the blows that rose.

Colusa may not get the sugar factory she desires, but the energy she is displaying is sure to be a benefit somehow.

If all Californians would buy articles of home production the working capital of the State would be quadrupled.

Silver is becoming something more than the lining of clouds, and may be looked upon as the sunshine of the future.

Already the assured prospect of the valley road has made an impression on the real estate market of San Francisco.

Coast roads will soon be as live an issue as valley roads, for both Eureka and Santa Cruz are pumping vitality into them.

Property-owners who object to competing roads are entering into a very unnecessary competition with silurians.

The Chinese tongs are making so much of a racket at Sacramento it is hard to realize the Legislature has adjourned.

It would profit China very little to make peace with Japan if she had to put herself in the hands of foreign bankers to do it.

Exempting ships from taxation is one of the best ways to promote commerce and make a market for our surplus products.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba are displaying a praiseworthy moderation in shooting the natives who keep them fat.

No one can grow fruit in California and not come to feel in time that people make a great mistake in being born in the East.

It is not in California alone that business is reviving, but our advantage is that no matter where it revives, it comes our way.

One of the best ways to begin the good work of patronizing home industries is to buy the products of the Napa manufacturers.

Those who are contemplating the buying of city property should reflect that increased prices will follow the advent of the valley road.

European dissatisfaction on the score of American securities is not discouraging to those Americans who believe in keeping our money at home.

It is a sad commentary on the fitness of things that the famous financial reformer of Oakland must now depend on charity for subsistence.

It is hardly likely that the world in the face received by Li Hung Chang will prove fatal, for it takes a great deal to overcome the cheek of a diplomatist.

The millionaire who gives the University a site for its building in San Francisco, will give himself the sight of a title deed to perpetual remembrance.

Bismarck could enjoy his birthday without the congratulations of the Reichstag if his physicians would allow him to put the snub in his pipe and smoke it.

The fecundity of Joaquin Miller's imagination seems not to be appreciated for its artistic worth by the sensitive residents of the Hawaiian Islands.

Santa Cruz, sitting with her feet in the surf, singing songs of the sea and twining roses in her hair, is holding out her arms beseechingly to San Francisco.

As the King of Spain is only seven years old, he would probably prefer to settle his dispute with this country through the medium of pupgins and tin soldiers.

Before we mock at the Lodi farmer who paid some bunks men \$2000 for a box of rocks we ought to consider how much we have been bunked out of for cobblestones.

The silurian generally objects to "imposing a burden upon posterity" by the creation of a debt from which both the living generation and posterity draw a benefit.

## TIMELY SUPPORT.

It is pleasing to observe that the *Examiner*, in its issue of yesterday, comes forward in encouragement of home enterprises and in advocacy of the consumption of home-made products. From the earnest co-operation of all the agencies which might be employed to these worthy ends there undoubtedly will issue the most satisfactory results.

The movement began with the inception of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, and from that moment it became irresistible.

The time was ripe for it. For many years our people had borne the heavy burden of a transportation monopoly that repressed development and chilled the aspirations of men. Up to the time when the valley road was set afoul he was deemed a courageous soul who would even dare assail this burden that rests upon us, but now that the enterprise has swung forward with such vigorous determination, all men who love the State and are willing to assist in its advancement are coming cheerfully to the front under the animation of the spirit which that enterprise expresses. This undertaking stands for the principle of developing the resources of the State, and carries with it the proposition that the consumption of home-produced articles is to be a noble pleasure in putting it into practice.

youngest of the great cities of the Union, Chicago surpasses them all in the number and extent of her foundations for letters, sciences and arts. Her leaders have had a public spirit too broad to be confined to the channels of trade. It has expanded itself into every department of human endeavor, and with a true civic patriotism has raised in that city institutions of light and learning so broadly based and so richly endowed that Chicago may with reason look forward to a future that will give her rank as the intellectual center of the Union.

It is because of this civic patriotism among her citizens that the American people delight to refer to Chicago as the typical American city. Boston has a more illustrious history, New York a greater splendor and Philadelphia a larger number of home-owners, but, none the less, these cities are considered inferior to Chicago as representatives of Americanism. It is clear, therefore, that our people regard civic patriotism above all other things. The man who helps his town is the good citizen. He is the typical American, the antagonist of silurianism. This truth should be borne into the mind of every millionaire. There are men in San Francisco who can ponder it with profit and find a noble pleasure in putting it into practice.

## A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

The description of Napa, published in yesterday's *Call*, was confined largely to an account of those industrial agencies on which rests so largely the commercial prosperity of the people and which so eloquently speak for their pride and enterprise. In so short an article it was impossible to include a mention of the gracious bounties which prodigal nature has lavished on the valley. The most conspicuous and permanently valuable feature of the valley is that it is so distinctively California—so richly provided with an assemblage of charms of which California has a peculiar monopoly.

It is a long, narrow valley, with the broad bay of San Francisco at its lower end, and the grim, gray old volcano of St. Helena at the upper. Threading its way from end to end is the Napa River, navigable as far as the city of Napa, to which point there are regular lines of steamers from San Francisco and the unsurpassed excellence of its climate and ocean-bathing. All of us have traversed over the narrow-gauge road that runs through the mountains, and have been delighted with the beauties which the train brings into view. But how many of us have taken that wonderful drive on the wagon road from Halfmoon Bay to Santa Cruz, with the great Pacific on the right and the heavily forested Santa Cruz range of mountains on the left? The only stretch of coast road in California that is worthy of the name is that between the old San Luis Rey Mission and San Diego. The ocean there is beautiful, as it is everywhere, and the long stretch of sand beach on the one hand and the rolling mesa on the other make a strangely enticing picture. The one between San Francisco and Santa Cruz, with its sand beaches, alternating with rocky promontories, and its towering mountains cut at intervals with romantic canyons, would present a wholly different and altogether splendid picture.

But if he would see in all its glory one of the most bewitching of all the wonderful pictures that nature has painted in California, he should drive over one of the many pleasant roads that ascend the mountains on either side of the valley.

Here will be not seen those awe-inspiring marvels that have made the name of the Yosemite familiar throughout the world, but instead a scene so peaceful, so rich in charming details, that the desire to become at once a part of the picture and a share of the bounties and beauties that it offers comes like a yearning for home. Far away stand the shining simonies of the river, with here and there a white sail resting on its bosom; and stretching from the banks on either side are rectangular fields and orchards of every shade of green or russet or gorgeous bloom, clambering in places up the slopes of the mountains and steadily eating their way into the forests of oaks and madrones that blanket the mountains to the summits, or rolling gracefully over the crests of the lower hills and descending into the cool, still canyons beyond. In a group of ancient liveoaks here and there nestle the white or gray houses that shelter the contented tillers of the soil, with likely a drooning windmill turning lazily in the gentle breeze. At intervals of a few miles the houses are more numerous and are compactly massed in towns and villages, whence may come softly the music of church bells; and radiating in all directions are straight, broad roads, smoother and cleaner than the streets of San Francisco.

On all this scene of grace and beauty the yellow sunshine fills like a benediction, and throughout all the year a balmy, benignant climate pours its blessings upon the living things. What effect must such an environment as this have on the life of him who comes under its influence?

The people of Napa Valley answer the question without using their tongues. It could not be expected that in the formation of so large a population there should be some mysterious gravitation thither of representatives of a special type. As factors in the processes that have made the settlers the embodiment of thrift, industry, intelligence and the other qualities of the highest citizenship, the fine character of their rural occupations and the charms and graces with which nature has enriched their environment cannot be left out of the account.

## EXPERIMENTS IN GAS.

The subject of gas is now engaging a good deal of attention in the East, both from scientists and from sanitary commissions. In Boston there has been a marked degree of zeal displayed in the matter by reason of an increasing number of deaths in that city resulting from the use of gas; while in other places considerable attention is given to recent discoveries which it is believed will make the illuminating gas of the future both cheaper and healthier than that now in use.

Aside from all these considerations is the old one that he who becomes conspicuous runs risks, and more generally, that the most prominent things attract the most attention. Nature has a fondness for averages, and on every hand are seen formidable dangers attending a departure from the normal. Giantism is regarded by scientists as a disease, and giants rarely live to a ripe old age. If a mental giant happens to be free from inherent weakness he has yet to run the gauntlet of extraneous dangers, and these are nearly as various in degree and character as the forms which greatness assumes. They may range all the way from the cruel criticism which breaks the poet's heart to the pistol which is loaded for the statesman. Whether these dangers may be a deliberate part of nature's police scheme to warn men from overleaping the wall which confines mediocrity, is a thing for metaphysicians to ponder. Certainly we know that evolution is born of travail, but that is a racial affair; and with equal certainty we know that if an individual development which lifts one man above his neighbors is a part of the scheme for the evolution of the whole race, it is also not a part of the scheme to assure the safety of the individual.

On all this scene of grace and beauty the yellow sunshine fills like a benediction, and throughout all the year a balmy, benignant climate pours its blessings upon the living things. What effect must such an environment as this have on the life of him who comes under its influence?

The people of Napa Valley answer the question without using their tongues. It could not be expected that in the formation of so large a population there should be some mysterious gravitation thither of representatives of a special type. As factors in the processes that have made the settlers the embodiment of thrift, industry, intelligence and the other qualities of the highest citizenship, the fine character of their rural occupations and the charms and graces with which nature has enriched their environment cannot be left out of the account.

## GETTING ABOARD TOO LATE.

As the *Call* has heretofore declared, an unfortunate accompaniment of every earnest and honest movement of the people to suppress abuse and free themselves from oppression is a swarm of enterprising individuals who swing themselves into the movement from anything but patriotic and unselfish motives. The *Chronicle*, in yesterday's issue, while correctly showing that Judge Hubbard's decision declaring the Bush-street railway franchise forfeited was good law, took the pains to say, possibly through an inadvertence, that "it is refreshing to find a Judge who does not take his law from the law department of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky, and would render his decisions in accordance therewith." We do not suppose that the *Chronicle* intended to set Judge Hubbard upon a pedestal of shining virtue or to create the impression that he is above the moving influence of personal considerations.

It hardly matters, however, for Judge Hubbard has made a record that the *Chronicle* doubtless overlooked at the moment, and it is a record so firmly established in the minds of men hereabout that it is not likely to be forgotten. If in assuming this right attitude in the Bush-street franchise was good law, took the pains to say, possibly through an inadvertence, that "it is refreshing to find a Judge who does not take his law from the law department of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky, and would render his decisions in accordance therewith." We do not suppose that the *Chronicle* intended to set Judge Hubbard upon a pedestal of shining virtue or to create the impression that he is above the moving influence of personal considerations.

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## CONFESION OF ANTHONY AZOFF.

### THE CONVICTED MURDERER OF LEN HARRIS CONTENDS HE WAS TRICKED.

### HIS STORY OF THE KILLING.

### SAYS HIS NAME IS WRIGHT, AND THAT HE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Anthony Azoff, who was convicted of the murder of Len Harris at Boulder Creek last May, has made a confession of the part he took in the tragedy. He admits the attempt to rob the station agent, but claims that he did not shoot Len Harris.

A large number of prominent citizens of Santa Cruz County, including the county officials, have signed a petition to Governor Budd; and Frank M. Stone, who has recently become Azoff's attorney, has hopes of securing at least a life sentence for his client, so that he may be able to prove his innocence. Otherwise Azoff will be hanged on May 10.

On the advice of his attorney who represented him at the time of his trial Azoff did not make any statement. He now alleges that George Sprague, who was his accomplice in the attempted robbery, planned the crime for the purpose of betraying Azoff, in order that he might secure employment from the Southern Pacific Company. There are several Santa Cranzans who believe Azoff's story, especially as it has been proved that Sprague was there. Frank M. Stone, his attorney, has also secured an important piece of evidence. When Sprague was arrested a warn revolver with one chamber empty was found on him. Azoff says he believes that Sprague fired the shot which killed Len Harris.

In opening his statement Azoff says he is a Russian Nihilist, as charged, but that his true name is William Wright, and that he is the son of a man of American parents in the southern part of West Virginia on April 5, 1862. After knocking around Texas without bettering his condition he says he enlisted in the United States Army in St. Louis, Mo., becoming a private in Company D of the Ninth Infantry Regiment. He was at Columbus barracks, and then went to Fort Thomas, Arizona. He tired of army life and deserted, and for this reason took to California. He was Sprague, and after quite an acquaintance of some time Sprague met him one day and told him a friend of his was station agent at Boulder Creek and that his friend was short in his accounts. Sprague proposed to Azoff, according to the latter's story, that they go to Boulder Creek and pretend to rob the station. Sprague told him the agent would agree to the robbery as it would cover up his shortage, and Azoff and Sprague could divide the proceeds. Azoff said he agreed to this, as he was without work and without money. After a family conference with him, Azoff, stating that Sprague as well as all property belonging to the State heretofore used by the quarantine officer.

The people who will be most affected by the change are Quarantine Officer Dr. William M. Lawlor and his office clerk Captain John McFarland, Engineer R. Couzins, Mate P. McGowan and a deckhand on the quarantine steamer Governor Perkins. The steamer Celia, which sailed for Salvador on Saturday, took away considerable building material for the new port of El Triunfo.

The police have arrested three men on suspicion of shooting Walter P. Blake, of the Stockton Independent, on Sunday night.

A brother of Mary Ellen Lampman denies that the child adopted by Mrs. Gregory is the daughter of a fat man and his sister.

The property of the single men was explained to a large audience in Metropolitan Hall last night by Louis F. Post of New York.

The engagement of James G. Fair and Phoebe Cousins was known in Chicago and was rumored in San Francisco a year and a half ago.

Hurley, the professional jury-bringer, in his confession tells how deputies in the offices of Sheriff and Clerk assist in thwarting justice.

Major Sutro has written a letter to the citizens of San Francisco, in which he calls attention to dangerous legislation that may become law.

It will be some weeks yet before the big ferry-boat, the Solano, belonging to the Southern Pacific, is repaired and ready for service once more.

The suit for alimony brought by Mrs. Frank Sutro has been settled by her dilatory husband agreeing to pay her \$40 a month regularly.

Cornelius Harrington was nonsuited by Judge Hebbard yesterday in his suit for the seafarership of the Pacific Marine Firemen's Union.

The police in the Mission are searching for two armed men, who stopped a conductor and motorman near Sunnyside at an early hour Saturday morning.

Trainmaster Phelps of the Southern Pacific company attended the Baldwin presentation party yesterday. He will go to take charge of a railroad in Guatemala.

Hurley, who tried to fix the McDonald jury, confesses that he hung the jury in the Curtis marine trial in expectation of \$5000 reward, which he never got.

C. A. Spreckels has secured a writ of mandate from the Superior Court to compel the directors of the Oceanic Steamship Company to meet and hold an election.

Judge Low yesterday dismissed the cases against Harry Meyers, the bunkhouse, charged with shooting and robbing Robert D. Hagerly on September 25 last.

The Society for the Prevention of Vice has asked the supervisors to pass a special ordinance against the distribution of indecent literature and pictures.

Gustaf Broman was held yesterday to answer before the Superior Court on the charge of perjury, but is at liberty on a defective bond accepted by the Judge.

A boiler explosion burst in the coast defense vessel Montera during her trip from Mare Island yesterday morning, and an officer and five men were badly injured.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Miss Birdie Fair have tendered to the Board of Supervisors for the use of the city an improved ambulance for the receiving hospital.

The San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad Company is petitioning the Board of Supervisors for an extension of its franchise which will enable it to run cars to the ocean beach.

Sullivan & Doyle, liverymen, swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of C. G. Stockton, a mining man of San Jose, for forger and obtaining money by false pretenses.

The title of the city to the northwestern corner of Lafayette square, which for many years has been in possession of the estate of Matthew Delaney, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

N. H. Lang, a real estate man, formerly of the firm of O'Farrell & Lang, has petitioned the Superior Court to declare him insolvent. He owes \$1689 08 and his assets amount to \$7000.

The team stolen from the front of George L. Hensel's residence, 2248 Bush street, on Sunday, was found yesterday in the pound, the thief having driven there and received the reward.

When Louis F. Post of New York said in Metropolitan Hall last night that the trial was a bright and logical picture, the vast audience approved the utterance by spontaneous and hearty applause.

The police are looking for a burglar who stole a gold watch and chain, diamond locket and diamond ring, a few nights ago from the home of Fred Miller, a barber, on the corner of Jones and Eddy streets.

Mr. MacGrath, who robbed her benefactress, Mrs. Alice Taylor, 520 Jones street, was yesterday held to answer before the Superior Court by Judge Joachimson on the charge of grand larceny in \$2000 bonds.

William Glennon, who was for several years a detective in Chinatown, has been appointed special officer at the Palace Hotel to succeed the late Ed. Jones. Glennon has a large circle of friends who will be pleased to hear of his appointment.

A baby boy about 24 hours old was left on the doorsteps of Sister Julia's Sheltering Home, 579 Harrison street, about 8 o'clock last night. She opened the door and on Sister Julia going outside, she discovered the baby, which was scantly clad.

Three of the six favorites won at the track yesterday. The big upset of the day occurred in the fifth race, when "Lucky Dog," the 3 to 1 favorite, won. The others were "Mutiny," Miss Brumham, "Incomer," "Wheel of Fortune," "Midas" and "Royal Flush."

William J. Hurley was on trial yesterday for trying to bribe one of the jurors in the recent trial of Dick McDonald. He practically confessed to the crime. His statement, if true, implicates Baliff Rock, who was at one time under suspicion, but was exonerated.

#### New Time Table.

On March 31 a new time-card will take effect on the Southern Pacific. The most important change is in the establishment of an hourly service between Oakland and Haywards. The Rev. Dr. Mackenzie had resigned his pastorate. They deny also the statement that relations between pastor and people are strained and affirm on the contrary that nothing but the most cordial feelings exist.

#### Dr. Mackenzie Has Not Resigned.

The officers of the First Presbyterian Church deny the statement published yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie had resigned his pastorate.

They deny also the statement that relations between pastor and people are strained and affirm on the contrary that nothing but the most cordial feelings exist.

one of the changes. The Yosemite stage line will commence running on April 1, and on and after that date a sleep will be attached to the 3 p.m. train for Fresno.

### THEIR ANNUAL MUSTER.

#### THE NAVAL BATTALION TO BE INSPECTED BY ITS OFFICERS.

Quite a finished military display is promised at the annual muster and inspection of the Naval Battalion to-night. It is to be held at the armory on Pacific Avenue, just above Polk street, to-night at 8 o'clock. Three companies of infantry and one platoon of artillery, consisting of two sections, are to participate.

Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Stahle is to be the inspecting officer. A number of officers from the regular army and the navy will also be in attendance.

The infantry will be in heavy marching order. The uniforms will be the blue service clothes, with leggings, haversacks and rifle bayonets. The artillery sections will be in white duck walking suits.

A very careful inspection will be made of the arms, of which the Naval Battalion has a better supply than any other portion of the National Guard. The guns, revolvers and cutlasses are all of the latest and most approved pattern and are furnished by the National Government. This accounts for their excellence.

No formal invitations have been sent out except to military men. The public at large will be welcomed, however, and quite a crowd of the friends of the soldier boys is expected.

### THE QUARANTINE OFFICE.

#### UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN ASKED TO TAKE CHARGE OF ALL SUCH MATTERS.

#### DR. W. M. LAWLOR AND THE CREW OF THE PERKINS TO BE OUT OF A JOB.

Just as soon as the United States Government is ready to take action the State Quarantine Office in San Francisco will be abolished and the surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital service will take charge of affairs. Governor Budd is in favor of the change, as it will save the State about \$5000 a year. He has telegraphed to Washington on the subject and a favorable answer is expected every day.

The action doing away with a State quarantine officer was taken by the Legislature which has just adjourned. Assembly joint resolution 11 provides:

That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury that the department assume entire control of the marine quarantine service at the port of San Francisco.

Assembly bill 627 aims at separating the quarantine service of San Francisco completely from the present municipal authorities and in conformity with the joint resolution places it under the exclusive control of the Federal Government. With this end in view section 3009 of the Political Code is amended by omitting all reference to the quarantine officer among the appointees of the Board of Health, and section 3010 is amended by leaving out the salary of the quarantine officer. Other sections governing the conduct of the quarantine and all quarantine are repealed and the State Board of Health is authorized to sell the steamer Governor Perkins as well as all property belonging to the State heretofore used by the quarantine officer.

The people who will be most affected by the change are Quarantine Officer Dr. William M. Lawlor and his office clerk Captain John McFarland, Engineer R. Couzins, Mate P. McGowan and a deckhand on the quarantine steamer Governor Perkins.

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## CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIS IS CHEAP—ONLY \$540; BUILDING 1012½ ft. on north side California, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, one story and level; car pass; house adjoining; for two days only; buy it to-day. H. E. POEHLMAN, 415 Montgomery st.

**\$1250** COTTAGE 7 ROOMS; LOT 200x200; 1800 ft. above sea level; dirt road; Michel & Wood, 817 Market.

HOUSE OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

18400; neatest and coziest pair of 5 and 6 roomed flats in the city; contain every modern improvement; income \$42 per month; 20th st., just west of Castro. Apply to TORIN & McNAULY, 630 Market st.

**\$350.** WORTH DOUBLE; 27x100; BEMIS 1012½ ft. on north side; block from Electric cars; ready to build. J. R. ROCHE, San Rafael.

BARGAIN—\$1450; 2-STORY 7-ROOM COTTAGE; 100x100; cost 105; \$500; can be bought for small amount down; balance same as rent. CALDENASO & CO., 512 Montgomery st.

**\$10,000.** GREAT BARGAIN; OUTSIDE 1700; House 5 rooms; BARN, ETC., 100x100; lot 100x100; 120 acres of land; good new house; 100 ft. above sea level; well of water and force-pump; No. 1 land for fruit and grain; every acre tillable; will exchange for Oakland, Alameda, or San Francisco property.

**\$350.** SACRAMENTO COUNTY LANDS.

1012½ ft. on north side; block from Electric cars; ready to build. J. R. ROCHE, San Rafael.

BARGAIN—\$1450; 2-STORY 7-ROOM COTTAGE; 100x100; cost 105; \$500; can be bought for small amount down; balance same as rent. CALDENASO & CO., 512 Montgomery st.

**\$10,000.** GREAT BARGAIN; OUTSIDE 10000; Land block 788; fine location; producing a monthly rent. Apply T. P. RIORDAN, 632 Market st.

**\$1700.** HOUSE 5 ROOMS; BARN, ETC., 100x100; in Berkeley; lot 100x100, with creek. 85250—House, 7 rooms; fine corner; 120x185, with orchard.

10000—Finer; 40x100; macadamized; \$100 down; 100 ft. above sea level; good location; CHAS. A. BAILEY, 48 Market st., or Berkeley station, Berkeley.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE; 4252 MISSION, bet. China and Brazil aves; \$2000; owner going to Los Angeles. Inquire 735 Market st.

FOR SALE—TELEGRAM HOUSE 12 ROOMS

and bath; rent \$500; owner wants \$1800 at 7 per cent; owner compelled to sell; must sell; real value over \$3000; lot 25x80; good location; make an offer. Address P. R. 34 Kissington st.

DO YOU WANT A SUMMER HOME?

See those beautiful lots at Aliso; Marin County; only 40 minutes from city; price \$150; easy terms. JOOST & WOOLLEY, 4 New Montgomery st.

OAKLAND REAL ESTATE.

**\$2600.** NEW MODERN HOUSE, 6 ROOMS; 25x50; 100x100; 1 block from electric car. 85250—House, 7 rooms; \$600 cash; balance easy. Inquire SNETSINGER & CARROLL, Fruitvale Station.

OWN A SUMMER HOME IN THE FOOTHILLS, 18000; 20 miles from city; 100x100; 1 block from electric car; 85250—House, 7 rooms; \$600 cash; balance easy. Inquire SNETSINGER & CARROLL, Fruitvale Station.

**\$3500.** C. P. KERN & CO., CENTRAL BLOCK, building, Oakland; have just completed a fine modern 8-room house; corner lot; 100x100; 100 ft. above sea level; easy payments.

**\$12,000.** A BARGAIN—BUSINESS PROPERTY; 100x100, on San Pablo ave.; 125 feet frontage. Apply to J. W. MOSS, 958 Broadway, Oakland.

IF YOU WANT A RANCH FOR GRAZING, 18000; 3 miles from center of Oakland; price cut in two; easy terms; send for catalogue. WILLIAM J. DINGER, 460 Eighth st., Oakland.

JUST WHERE THE NEW ROAD IS COMING 18000; great barn; large house; 100x100; 20 miles from center of Oakland; cost of building. Apply to C. K. KING, 302 Broadway, Oakland.

**\$12,000.** A B R A G A I N — BUSINESS PROPERTY; 100x100, on San Pablo ave.; 125 feet frontage. Apply to J. W. MOSS, 958 Broadway, Oakland.

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# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Silver stronger.

Wheat steady. Barley weaker.

Oats, Corn and Ry. still quiet.

Feedstuffs unchanged.

Bacon steady.

Potatoes somewhat higher.

Onions unchanged.

Butter arrives heavily.

Cheese unchanged.

Eggs continue to improve.

Poultry nominal. Game quiet.

Oranges and Lemons lower. Lemons unchanged.

Asparagus, Rhubarb and Green Peas declined.

Heavy receipts of Rice.

Advance in house Coals.

Decrease in Imports.

Provisions tending upward.

## WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, March 25, 5 p. m.—The pressure highest to-night in Wyoming and lowest along the Pacific Coast. It is falling rapidly from San Francisco to Puget Sound. The winds are shifting to the eastward but are still light. The weather is partly cloudy throughout Northern California and the Southern coast also along Puget Sound. There are some indications that a storm is approaching the Northern California or Southern Oregon coast. It is still at considerable distance and no rain is expected except within the next twenty-four hours. Unfortunately the reports from Eureka are missing on account of the telegraphic wires being down.

Unusually warm weather to-night throughout California and Arizona, the highest reported being: Yuma 96 deg., Tucson 92, San Jose 85, San Luis Obispo 85, Los Angeles 85, San Francisco 82, San Francisco and San Diego 70. It is probable that the temperature will be considerably cooler along the California coast.

Following are seasonal rainfalls as compared with those of last season on same date: Eureka 36.34, last year 42.23; Red Bluff 25.68, last year 35.67; Sacramento 22.23, last year 35.85; San Francisco 23.06, last season 16.10; Fresno 11.73, last season 8.17; Los Angeles 12.48, last season 6.40; San Jose 10.75, last season 3.98; Yuma 2.97, last year 2.16.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 70 deg.; minimum 42 deg.; mean, 61 deg.

Fronts made a rapid advance during the thirty hours ending midnight, March 26, 1895.

For Northern California—Fairly fair, though slightly somewhat threatening along the coast; near stationary temperature except slightly cooler along the coast. Tuesday evening: light to fresh variable winds, shifting to westerly. Wednesday: variable winds.

For Southern California—Fairly near stationary temperature; light to fresh generally northerly winds.

Northern—Generally fair; nearly stationary temperature.

Utah—Generally fair; nearly stationary temperature.

Arizona—Generally fair; nearly stationary temperature.

For San Francisco and vicinity—Probably fair, but slightly, nearly stationary temperature during Tuesday, becoming cooler Tuesday evening; light to fresh variable winds probably shifting to western Tuesday evening and increasing in force.

W. H. HAMMON, Forecast Official.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The week opened on the Stock Exchange with an active speculation and a strong tone to the dealings. Not since the upward movement began was there such a heavy volume of business, and the foreign houses were large buyers of the international stocks, the advance in American securities on the London Stock Exchange being the stimulus.

During the first quarter of an hour nearly every stock traded in recorded an advance ranging from 5 to 5 per cent, the latter in Great Northern preferred. A raid made in General Electric induced by the denial of a reported agreement between the Westinghouse and General Electric companies brought the market up 2½ per cent and depressed the general market.

Chicago Gas lost 2, the selling in the stock being largely due to the increase in the cost of holding. Oil and Gas would be maintained except by the Attorney general of Illinois or the State Attorney. The other declines ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent, the latter in New Jersey Central, which had previously advanced 2½. The depression was of brief duration and before 11 o'clock the market was again on the upward turn with New Jersey Central and New York Central in the lead. Speculation, however, soon became irregular, but on brisk buying of Sugar that stock rose 1½ per cent, and Saturday's closing and the market were slightly recovered on Sunday. After midday a few stockbrokers rallied a fraction which was quickly recovered and speculation again became irregular.

During the last half hour speculation was somewhat irregular, but the market closed in fairly good tone with a great majority of the stocks trading in the upward direction. Among the more important gains are: Union Pacific 1¾, Sugar 1¾, Cedar Falls and Milwaukee 1¾, Great Northern 1¾, and the market shows that it declined more than a fraction are Consolidated Gas, Pittsburgh and Western preferred and Distilling Trust receipts 1 per cent. The total sales of the day were \$1,000,000.

The bond market during the morning evinced considerable irregularity, but in the later session there was a general upward movement, the closing being about the best of the day. The sales aggregated \$2,380,000, of which \$412,000 were Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Kansas and Texas stocks; 1,500,000 bonds of the State of New Mexico; Railroad bonds strong. Petroleum strong. Pennsylvania oil sales; none; April option sales none; closed 11½ bid.

## COMMODITIES AND MERCHANDISE.

Wheat—March, 60¢.

Flour—Dull, quiet.

Veal—Quiet.

Orange—California, \$2.75@3.50; West Indian, \$2.60@3.50.

Pig Iron—Quiet; Scraps, \$1.00@2.00; American, \$1.00@1.50.

Copper—Steady; brokers' price, \$9.37½; exchange price, \$9.30.

Lead—Flame: brokers' price, \$3.05; exchange price, \$2.90.

Tin—Steam: \$1.12@1.14; plates, quiet.

Speier—Dull; steams, \$3.15.

Cotton—Exports open and advanced to 10½ cents with light sales. The market was last increased by dealing in March. Foreign news: dull. Closed steady at 5 points decline. April 1, May 1, \$1.14@1.63; June 1, \$1.00@1.60; September 1, \$1.07@1.80; October 1, \$1.54@1.80; December, \$1.45@1.60.

Spice—Ric. Rio No. 7, 105¢.

Sales, 400 Central American, private terms.

Sugar—Cane, 100 lbs. \$1.00@1.05; West Indies, 100 lbs. \$1.10@1.15; 300 lbs. \$1.05@1.10.

Tea—Steams, \$1.12@1.14; plates, quiet.

Coffee—C. & T. 100 lbs. \$1.00@1.05.

Tea—C. & T. 100 lbs. \$1.00@1.05.

## DIED IN AN OAKLAND LODGING-HOUSE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED PIONEER MISSIONARY OF CALIFORNIA.

TUMBLED SIXTY-FIVE FEET.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CARPENTER FROM DEATH - WANT A FRANCHISE.

Rev. E. A. Hazen, the first Protestant missionary to preach the gospel in California, died alone and in poverty in a lodging-house at 517 Ninth street yesterday morning. He had been suffering from cancer of the stomach for several months past and left Tulare to come to this city to be treated for the disease. When the landlady, Mrs. Marsh, called him as usual yesterday, there was no response, and an officer was called, who broke in the door and found the body of the aged minister cold in death.

From the indications death had come suddenly. The features of the deceased showed no signs of suffering.

Mr. Hazen came to California by way of Panama in 1851 and soon after established a congregation at San Jose, later removing to Napa, where he was preaching the gospel in 1854.

In 1857 he preached at Yreka and later at Watsonville, Grass Valley, Santa Cruz and Bloomfield. Since that time he has ministered to the spiritual wants of communities in various parts of the State. His latest charge being at Tulare, where he was stricken with the disease which caused his death.

Several years ago Mr. Hazen published a book called, "Salvation to the Uttermost," in which he gave a sketch of his life and the trials he had undergone while following the vocation of an itinerant preacher, drawing therefrom a strong inference as to the duties of man toward Christianity. After the publication of the volume he combined the occupation of book agent for his own work as well as that of other religious authors with his preaching in order to eke out a livelihood.

Some years ago he severed himself from his wife, who now lives in San Francisco, where a son, who is studying medicine, also resides. Another son is engaged in the practice of law at Merced.

Mr. Hazen was 70 years of age and a native of New York State. Early in life he came West and graduated at Ann Arbor College. Later he studied for the ministry, becoming a Methodist minister at the age of 25.

The body was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held as soon as the relatives of the deceased can be communicated with.

**The Injured Bicyclists.**

Mrs. J. J. Norman of 1210 Broadway, who was badly injured in a collision with an electric car Saturday, in which her hip was fractured and her nose dislocated, is receiving surgical attention at St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco. Mrs. Barstow, the other injured lady, is doing well.

**DEBS TALKS OF THE STRIKE.**

"WHO ARE THE CONSPIRATORS" THE SUBJECT OF HIS OAK- LAND LECTURE.

HE DECLARES THE MEMBERS OF THE A. R. U. DID NOT BURN CARS IN CHICAGO.

Eugene V. Debs, who was the central figure during the recent great railroad strike which ended so disastrously for the railroad employees, lectured before a large audience at the Oakland Theater last evening, taking for his subject "Who are the Conspirators?" Mr. Debs is extremely deliberate in his delivery and emphasizes his words with numerous gestures.

He spoke for over two hours and held his audience remarkably well. After telling the causes of the strike and the events leading up to the advent of the militia into Chicago he spoke of the charges made that the men were desperate characters and not deserving of sympathy because they destroyed the property.

"If the members of the A. R. U. were men bent on destroying cars and property, would they not have destroyed Pullman cars instead of the cheap flats and box cars?" he said. "They were too expensive; the corporations could not afford to lose \$500 Pullmans for a \$25 flatcar."

"It is not that landlords are tyrants, because they do only what the law allows them to do, but it is our purpose to overthrow the rule that has made landlords the power that it is."

The statement was received with much applause.

**Asking for a Franchise.**

Daniel Chisholm and H. D. Peterman appeared before the Board of Supervisors at the meeting yesterday and asked for a franchise for an electric road to connect Hayward, Mount Eden and Warm Springs. They asked that the privilege be granted for fifty years. A resolution was passed calling for bids for the franchise, and fixing Monday, the 29th prox., as the date on which they are to be opened.

**BERKELEY.**

The board of directors of the Students' Aid Society presented its report yesterday, after a week of investigation, exonerating Manager Russell from the charges made against him.

The points bearing directly on the manager are as follows:

W. C. Russell succeeded Mr. Handaker as manager, and has discharged the duties of the office in a very efficient manner. In view of the fact that some criticism of his management appeared in the public press, the directors after a full investigation find that in no case has Mr. Russell used his position for personal gain without the knowledge and consent of the officers and the patronage of the society in no case has he been moved by his personal ambition.

In fact, it is seen that he has been influenced by considerations of personal friendship in the selection of students to fill positions.

**University News.**

Louis F. Post, a former New York attorney and a writer on single tax, who is on a lecturing tour through the West, addressed the class in elementary economics yesterday at 1 o'clock in the assembly-room. At 1:35 P. M. he spoke for an hour to the class in finance on the subject of "Land Values the True Basis of Public Revenue." He was accompanied by Congressman James G. Maguire.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the entire student body will be excused from recitation after a mass-meeting to be held by students and professors interested in athletics for the purpose of devising ways and means of sending the university athletic team East.

It has been definitely decided that the date for the Carnot debate will be April 5.

It will be held at Palo Alto this year and at Berkeley next season.

The baseball game that was to be played yesterday between the university nine and a team from the Sacred Heart College was postponed indefinitely on account of the death of the president of the latter institution.

**Mrs. McAvoy Disappears.**

Mrs. A. J. McAvoy, who created such a sensation in Berkeley last week by her mysterious actions and who was finally arraigned before a committee to judge as to her sanity, has been dismissed. She took her three children, who were in the

care of a friend, and disappeared so quietly and suddenly that no one knows of her whereabouts.

**The Town Trustees.**

The regular session of the Board of Town Trustees was held last night and the protests against the Shattuck-avenue assessments were heard. Bids were opened for certain improvements to be made on San Pablo avenue.

**Notes.**

Charles Crawford, the boy who was injured last Saturday while assisting the freshmen in some of their pranks on the hills, is much improved and will be out again soon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Naylor, prominent members of Berkeley society, will leave today for Whittier to attend the first State meeting of the Society of Friends, which convenes there the early part of next month.

**ALAMEDA.**

The grim reaper has been having a harvest in Alameda. On Saturday Mrs. May Duffy died at her residence, 1551 Verdier street, after a lingering illness. She was a native of Ireland and 69 years of age.

Two elderly ladies were found dead in their beds yesterday morning. One was Mrs. Charlotte C. Culbert, residing with her son, W. C. Culbert of 1914 Pacific avenue. She was a native of Sackville, New Brunswick, and came to California in 1869. She was a former resident of San Jose and came to Alameda to reside with her son last November. Deceased died of heart trouble and was 69 years of age. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The other was Mrs. C. Kelleher, residing at 2329 Chestnut avenue. She was a paraplegic for ten years. She leaves a widow and four sons. She was 76 years of age. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was death from natural causes.

Henry Large, merchant at 1525 Railroad avenue, died at his home adjoining his place of business Sunday night. He had cancer of the liver and a few weeks ago had an attack of the grip which aggravated his disease and caused his death. Deceased was 72 years of age and was a native of England. He leaves a widow and three daughters. The funeral will take place to-day at 10 o'clock from the Park-street Methodist Church.

The Coroner's inquest was held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon over the remains of Noble Hutton, the young son of E. L. Hutton, and returned a verdict of death from heart disease. An autopsy was made by Dr. Zeyn, which showed that he had been suffering from valvular insufficiency of the mitral valve, which was abnormally large. His liver was about two and a half times its normal size, owing to sickness in the family, there will be no funeral, and the body will be placed in a receiving vault at Mountain View Cemetery.

**More Judgments.**

Two cases of Leo S. Robinson against the Southern Pacific Company, each for \$200 damages for refusal to allow him stopover privileges, were tried before Justice of the Peace Swasey yesterday. Both cases were submitted without argument and judgment given as prayed for. The privileges were refused in December, 1894, on tickets between Palo Alto and Alameda, purchased in June and October of that year.

**The Injured Bicyclists.**

Mrs. J. J. Norman of 1210 Broadway, who was badly injured in a collision with an electric car Saturday, in which her hip was fractured and her nose dislocated, is receiving surgical attention at St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco. Mrs. Barstow, the other injured lady, is doing well.

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Eugene V. Debs, who was the central figure during the recent great railroad strike which ended so disastrously for the railroad employees, lectured before a large audience at the Oakland Theater last evening, taking for his subject "Who are the Conspirators?" Mr. Debs is extremely deliberate in his delivery and emphasizes his words with numerous gestures.

He spoke for over two hours and held his audience remarkably well. After telling the causes of the strike and the events leading up to the advent of the militia into Chicago he spoke of the charges made that the men were desperate characters and not deserving of sympathy because they destroyed the property.

"If the members of the A. R. U. were men bent on destroying cars and property, would they not have destroyed Pullman cars instead of the cheap flats and box cars?" he said. "They were too expensive; the corporations could not afford to lose \$500 Pullmans for a \$25 flatcar."

"It is not that landlords are tyrants, because they do only what the law allows them to do, but it is our purpose to overthrow the rule that has made landlords the power that it is."

The statement was received with much applause.

**Asking for a Franchise.**

Daniel Chisholm and H. D. Peterman appeared before the Board of Supervisors at the meeting yesterday and asked for a franchise for an electric road to connect Hayward, Mount Eden and Warm Springs. They asked that the privilege be granted for fifty years. A resolution was passed calling for bids for the franchise, and fixing Monday, the 29th prox., as the date on which they are to be opened.

**BERKELEY.**

The board of directors of the Students' Aid Society presented its report yesterday, after a week of investigation, exonerating Manager Russell from the charges made against him.

The points bearing directly on the manager are as follows:

W. C. Russell succeeded Mr. Handaker as manager, and has discharged the duties of the office in a very efficient manner. In view of the fact that some criticism of his management appeared in the public press, the directors after a full investigation find that in no case has Mr. Russell used his position for personal gain without the knowledge and consent of the officers and the patronage of the society in no case has he been moved by his personal ambition.

In fact, it is seen that he has been influenced by considerations of personal friendship in the selection of students to fill positions.

**University News.**

Louis F. Post, a former New York attorney and a writer on single tax, who is on a lecturing tour through the West, addressed the class in elementary economics yesterday at 1 o'clock in the assembly-room. At 1:35 P. M. he spoke for an hour to the class in finance on the subject of "Land Values the True Basis of Public Revenue." He was accompanied by Congressman James G. Maguire.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the entire student body will be excused from recitation after a mass-meeting to be held by students and professors interested in athletics for the purpose of devising ways and means of sending the university athletic team East.

It has been definitely decided that the date for the Carnot debate will be April 5.

It will be held at Palo Alto this year and at Berkeley next season.

The baseball game that was to be played

## THE PURPOSE OF SINGLE-TAX MEN.

IT IS EXPLAINED IN METROPOLITAN HALL BY LOUIS F. POST OF NEW YORK.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE'S WORDS.

TAX ON LAND THE ONLY TRUE BASIS FOR PUBLIC REVENUE, SAYS THE LECTURER.

ond refused to be, because he came from the United States, and there slavery was not tolerated. He finally allowed him to remain, and told him that he owned the island, and was bound to protect the island and was his because he got there first. Finally the first man told the second one to get him his breakfast—go and kill a bird, cook it and serve it to him. He ate the bird and gave the second man the gizzard, saying that was the value of his labor.

"That," said he, "is an illustration of landlordism; the owner of the land gets the bird and the producer gets the gizzard. The landlord offers what he thinks labor is worth and labor has to accept, but the laborer who does that is a 'scab.' There is no difference between the island with two million people and the island with millions of people. If I could assure you to-night that the Central Pacific was to be thrown open as a great public highway, and that inside of three months there would be one million and a half of people here, what would be the result? Why more than half of you would rush out of this hall and go and buy town lots to hold them for the purpose of selling them at advanced—high advanced—rates to those who were on their way, for you would reckon that they would need land and they would."

As an illustration of rent and wages he said that on one occasion he with other boys went to a fish pond, spread their net, went into the pond, stirred the water and drove the fish into the net, and when they haled in their net they distributed the fish; he found that there were six piles, when in fact there were but five workers. When he asked to whom the sixth pile was to go he was told that it was for the man who owned the pond—the man who did not stock the pond and who had not done anything whatever to help him or his family, and the other workers except to sit on the fence and watch while the others did the work. In some instances he said experience shows that the pond-owners would take the five piles and let the workers take the sixth.

He then said that strikes were not the means to increase wages. Police and military did not kill strikes; it was the surplus of labor that forced a settlement.

"Notice was given sixteen years ago by Harry George," said the speaker, "that there is a cloud on every title to land, and every day proves that fact. Now when the single tax party is strong enough it will demand the land for the benefit of the masses. Then the land-owners will say that they want compensation for their land, but they will be told that they purchased with open eyes and full knowledge, and what they did they did at their peril."

"Landlordism," he said, "is the cause of the terrible times in Nebraska, because those who own millions of acre in fertile countries by holding them drive people to the cities, and when it produces human happiness,"

After explaining that Blackstone says that there is no right in land except that given by law, he presented the lecturer, whose introduction was warmly applauded.

Mr. Post said: "I don't often have reason for being proud, but to-night I have reason for being proud in being before a San Francisco audience in the hall in which the single tax people advanced."

The speaker then devoted his time to the remedy for hard times and declared that what is wanted is to preserve all that is good and abolish all that is bad. Alluding to an article which declared that there are idle hands in idle lands and asking how they can be brought together, he said that he had got tired of doing good for the benefit of the landlord only.

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Mr. Post then explained what single tax is. "We propose to tax land-owners and tax land to the value of the same. We want to abolish all other tax and make the holding of land the basis of revenue for the support of the Government," said he.

"Good government is what is wanted. Every man gets the benefit of municipal government, police, fire and other service. This is a right which belongs to all men,"

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# FORM OF THE POOLING TRUST

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE STOCK  
HOLDERS OF THE VALLEY  
ROAD NEXT WEEK.

IT IS A STRONG DOCUMENT.

ALL POWER VESTED IN THE TRUST  
EES, WHO HOLD OFFICE  
TEN YEARS.

The date for the meeting of the stockholders of the valley road has been changed from Wednesday, April 3, to Friday, April 5, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 2 o'clock p.m.

At that time the pooling-trust plan will be submitted to the subscribers for their ratification.

This important document is given below in full:

This agreement, made and entered into this ..... day of ..... A.D. 1895, by and between the parties whose names are subscribed thereto, witnesseth:

That whereas the undersigned are subscribers to the capital stock, and are entitled to become stockholders in the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, a corporation incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California with a capital stock of six million dollars (\$6,000,000), divided into sixty thousand (60,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars (\$100) each.

And whereas, the rates of charge for the transportation of the crops and products of this State from the interior to the seaports and thence to the ocean from the interior of the State have hitherto been excessive, oppressive to the people of the State, and destructive to its industry and commerce, and all the parties hereto have been subscribers to the stock of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, and have subscribed thereto and undertaken the construction of said railway for the purpose of effecting a permanent reduction of the rates of transportation between the city and port of San Francisco and the great interior valley of the State, by the construction and operation of said road as a competitive means of transportation, and doing so in the said manner, recognizing that in order to insure the maintenance of such reduction of transportation rates as the fixed policy of the said company, and to insure the permanence of its competition, the maintenance of the rates must be confided to trustees, who shall by its exercise in the choice of directors and otherwise, effect those purposes:

Now, therefore, each of the parties hereto hereby signs and transfers to the trustees hereinafter named, his subscription to the said stock, and hereby authorizes the said corporation to issue all the shares of stock for which he has subscribed to the said corporation, named to be held by him upon the uses and trusts herein expressed; and each of the parties hereto covenants and agrees to and with the other subscribers hereto, and with said corporation, to do and perform all the acts and trusts do hereby covenant, each one for himself and not for the other, with each and all of the subscribers, and to and with said corporation, that all the shares of stock to which subscribers are entitled to be held by the trustees, and that the said trustees, their survivor or survivors shall, for the time hereinafter provided, have the exclusive rights and powers of ownership of said stock, except with relation to dividends as herein provided, and the power herein conferred upon the said trustees by the respective parties hereto, is and shall be irrevocable for the term of said trust as herein expressed, and the said power shall be deemed to be confined with interest in the stock of the respective parties hereto so held in trust, which interest the said trustees shall hold for the benefit of all the other parties hereto, and shall be entitled to do for himself, hereby covenants to and with all of the other parties hereto, that he will pay all calls and assessments upon the stock for which he, or his assigns, holds any beneficiary interest, and remains liable as the equitable owner for all debts or other liability against such stock.

And it is further understood and agreed that the said trustees shall be entitled to the use of the several subscribers hereto issued certificates which shall set forth the number of shares of stock in the said corporation, the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, held by each for the time of the undersigned respectively by the said trustees, which said certificates shall be in the words and figures following:

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOAQUIN  
VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATE.

..... Shares.

This certificate is issued by the undersigned as trustees under the provisions of an agreement bearing date the ..... day of ..... A.D. 1895, made and entered into between the undersigned and other stockholders of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, and the subscribers thereto, and by and signs upon the surrender thereof, according to the terms of said agreement, to receive from the undersigned their successor or successors in this trust in the manner provided in said agreement, and the other terms and conditions for ..... shares of the capital stock of said railway corporation; and in the meanwhile, ..... or assigns, is entitled to receive on demand from the undersigned the dividends paid to said successors as trustees, and not otherwise, an amount equal to the dividends paid to said trustees upon a corresponding number of shares of the capital stock of the railway corporation.

The holder of the certificate has as stockholders of said railway corporation, and the acceptance of this certificate shall bind each successive holder to all the terms and provisions of said agreement in the same manner as each holder was a party thereto or had duly executed an agreement to abide thereby.

The interest represented hereby is transferable, either in whole or in fraction, corresponding to a given number of shares of stock, only upon the books kept by said trustees for that purpose, by the holder hereof in person or by proxy, upon surrender thereof, but no transfer shall be valid unless made under the condition that the transferee accepts the same subject to the terms of said agreement and assents thereto, which he shall be deemed to have done by receiving said trustees' certificate.

San Francisco, California, ..... 1895.

Trustees.

INDORSEMENT ON TRUST CERTIFICATE.

For value received, I do hereby sell, transfer, assign unto ..... all my right, title, and interest, of, in and to, ..... the property represented by the within trust certificate, with all my rights in respect thereto, subject to the terms and conditions thereof and to the agreement thereto mentioned, and I do hereby, verily, appoint ..... my attorney, for me and in my name, place and stead, to make and execute all acts and things necessary or convenient, to do all other acts and things necessary to be done with reference thereto and to constitute one or more persons with like full powers, hereby ratifying all that my said attorney to do by virtue thereof, do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

Witness my hand and seal, this ..... day of ..... A.D. 1895.

In presence of ..... A. D. 1895.

And the said stock so held by said trustees, their survivor or survivors, successor or successors, is held subject to the following irreverable trust:

First.—To be used by proper transfers to any person named as director enough stock and corporation to qualify said parties to serve as directors for the term for which they are elected, it being always provided that no person shall be a director unless he holds at least one-half of the shares of stock as are necessary to qualify him for the position of a director under the by-laws of the company. That at the expiration of the term of office, the stock be retransferred by said person holding as a director back to the trustees to be held subject to the trust as herein expressed.

Second.—To cause said corporation, the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, to honestly and as soon as practicable construct said railroad, and when the same shall have been constructed and put into operation, to do all acts necessary to so operate said railroad that the rates of fares charged shall be the lowest rates of charges which will yield sufficient revenue to the company to pay for the proper maintenance, operation and betterment of said railroad, and to provide vision for the payment of interest on any bonded indebtedness, if any there be, together with the creation of a sinking fund thereof, as required by law; also for the creation of a surplus fund, to be held by the company to the payment to the stockholders of a sum not to exceed six (6) percent per year upon the capital stock actually paid into said corporation.

Third.—In the event of the death, resignation or removal of any director, or any person nominated in writing some holder of a trustee's certificate to fill each and every vacancy, and such written nomination by the survivors, approved in writing by the survivors

of trust certificates representing three-fourths (3/4) of the capital stock covered by said trust certificate, and the filing of said nomination so approved, with the secretary of said corporation, the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, to be as it is registered with said shares of stock, and to act as if he was one of the original trustees above named.

Fourth.—The said trustees agree that all dividends received by them upon the shares of stock in said San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, shall be allotted, apportioned and paid over by them on demand to the holders of said trust certificates hereinbefore mentioned, ratably, so that the holder of each certificate which shall receive the same amount as he would have been entitled to receive if he had been a stockholder of said railroad company for a number of shares corresponding to the number of shares represented upon said trust certificate.

And said trustees further agree that they will not knowingly vote said stock for the benefit of or in the interest of any person or corporation interested in the same, or in business competition with the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, or of or to or in favor of any party or parties, or company or companies, owning or controlling any part of the said railroad, to the detriment and interest of the corporation hereinbefore mentioned.

Fifth.—Said trust shall continue in full force and effect for the period of time from the day hereof, provided that the same will be terminated at any time before the expiration of said ten (10) years, should the holders of the trust certificates for three-fourths (3/4) of the capital stock of said trust, a majority in writing, after ninety (90) days notice in writing to all of the holders of said beneficial certificates, so request and determine, and provided further that in the event of the death of

## THE RUINS OF A GREAT CITY.

WHERE STREETS FALL THROUGH  
THEIR OWN HOLES INTO  
THE WATER.

## A PRIMITIVE BAY BEACH.

## SARCASTIC NOTICES THAT ARE TOO OBVIOUS FOR FURTHER DIS- ERTATION.

From any locality in San Francisco one can read a page in the history of her past. That record was written at lightning speed during the city's upward spring across the forty and odd rapid years of her life; but the words are as indelibly engraved upon her almost sea-encircled hills as though chiseled deep on tables of stone.

The members will meet weekly and hold informal discussions on papers, and subsequently may appear in public with what

is told him that I was under a cloud, so that I was not sailing under my false colors. They treated me like a gentleman when I was in San Quentin and I might as well die there as on the streets.

"Why did I leave Sacramento? Well,

after guaranteeing my board and lodgings,

they wanted me to leave from me, and as I had none I had to leave. I came here about two weeks ago and have been knocking around the street since."

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